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ABSTRACT

This report presents a broad assessment of the status and performance of United States libraries to guide library planning, technical development, and program formulation. Nationally representative data from the National Center for Education Statistics' Libraries General Information Surveys (LIBGIS) program is given in tables for library resources: included are staff, collections, space, operating expenditures, acquisitions, and service hours available to academic, school, and public libraries in comparison with indicators of need developed by professionals. Interpretive analysis is limited to enable institutions to compare their resources with other libraries and with the indicators of need. Public libraries are listed by population, region and urbanization. Class size, needed staff, region, and needed print and nonprint materials are considered for school libraries. Academic libraries are listed by: (1) type of institution; (2) class size; (3) professional and supportive staff adequacy; (4) indicated versus actual needs; (5) collections, space and acquisitions adequacy; (6) shortages and impacts; and (7) staff expenditures. Inventory method, needs standards and indicators, public and state standards, and bibliography are appended. (KP)

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NATIONAL INVENTORY OF LIBRARY NEEDS, 1975

Resources Needed for Public and Academic Libraries and Public School Library/Media Centers

A Study

Submitted by

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To

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

March 1977

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NATIONAL INVENTORY OF LIBRARY NEEDS, 1975

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ERRATA

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FOREWORD

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science has undertaken the preparation of the 1975 National Inventory of Library Needs as an important aspect of its program planning and system-building responsibility for libraries and information sciences in the United States. The Commission regards an analysis of library resources as a necessary step in its quest to increase access to and use of knowledge by all of the people. It is the conviction of the Commission that through greater access to information, citizens will broaden their capacities to choose and act in their individual and collective self-interests.

The White House Conference on Library and Information Services in 1979 and the predecessor State Conferences in 1977 and 1978 will provide opportunities for considering afresh current and potential roles of information in society as well as its current effectiveness. To do so democratically and effectively, multiple yardsticks and guidelines should be utilized, including the considered judgments of the professional library community as to kinds of resources needed to perform the task effectively.

The Commission was fortunate in having an earlier model, the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1965, initiated by Mr. Castagna, then President of the American Library Association. That analysis examined the books, the professional staff, and the operating expenditures available to academic, school, and public libraries in the U. S. It identified what libraries needed in these areas to attain professionally accepted standards of resource availability.

In the intervening decade, the self-perceptions of the profession have evolved in many ways. Such re-thinking continues in professional groups, and research and education activities, as well as among practitioners in myriad situations who are exploring various alternative ways to provide better service to citizens who need

information. This humanistic and user needs-oriented thrust in the profession is a promising trend that encouraged the Commission to expect a vital surge of constructive program development through, and concurrent with, the sequence of state and national conferences now approaching.

Higher levels of tailored-to-the-users service programs in the states, productive cooperative activities and new nationwide services may be expected to emerge from the testing of new concepts. Local innovations are essential to progress, but are not, of course, sufficient to guide program development, important as the innovations are to the particular locale.

In an era of continuing constraint on public expenditures, it is increasingly important to conduct a careful examination of users' needs, of demand for service, of appropriate measures of effectiveness, benefits received compared to costs committed, alternative possible systems or ways of delivering services, and trade-offs between services or between resources to substantiate our choices for future directions. Economies of scale and learning curve phenomena suggest that many of these decisions should be made not for the individual library but by and for a group of libraries.

Accordingly, NCLIS encourages and supports empirical and systems studies, not in competition with the emphasis on professionalism in information problem-solving, but in support thereof. This project is one illustration. The contractor was asked to develop empirical evidence concerning the resources of staff, materials, space, and operating expenditures available to academic, school, and public libraries in 1975, in comparison with "Indicators of Need" as developed through professional judgments. Also examined in the study were acquisitions of materials as well as hours of service. Some important resources and products have not been considered herein, for lack of data representative of libraries of the nation. However, the Commission is confident that this analysis

of major tangible resources will be of great value to the library community and to the public at large. It will permit consideration at an individual institution's level how its resource commitments compare to those of other libraries, and to the "Indicators of Needs." At state, regional, and national levels, similar comparisons will be appropriate and useful. It is anticipated that library staff and researchers will develop additional measures of needs, services, and effectiveness as well as resources.

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is deeply indebted to the members of the Advisory Committee, who are listed on the inside front cover, for this project. The Committee received plans and draft materials prepared by the contractor and gave useful professional advice and guidance. Its review was especially valuable in the development of the "Indicators of Needs."

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and Mrs. Marie Eldridge, Administrator, and Dr. Frank L. Schick, Chief of Learning Resources Statistics, have contributed significantly to the Inventory. The source data on library resources were collected by NCES in its on-going Libraries General Information Surveys(LIBGIS) program, specifically by the Public School Library/Media Center Survey of 1974, the Public Libraries Survey of 1974, and the Academic Libraries Survey of 1975.

The NCLIS presents the National Inventory of Library Needs 1975 as a picture of the conditions of the libraries which it believes is important and worthy of considered attention. The report provides information which the Commission hopes will be thoroughly studied and heavily used. The extensive data will no doubt suggest some relationships and interpretations not expected, and lead to some hypotheses which challenge the conventional wisdom in our profession. Resulting

questions are expected to stimulate further analysis leading to a better understanding of the resources appropriate to effective library and information services. The Inventory and analysis following thereafter can be an important stimulus to public debate through the Governors' Conferences to encourage the development of programs designed to improve services both in the immediate future and for the longer term. The Commission will welcome positive actions along those lines as essential ingredients for the White House Conference in 1979.

Alphonse F. Trezza
Executive Director
National Commission on Libraries
and Information Sciences

PREFACE

The report which follows juxtaposes two sets of data: "Indicators of Needs" for resources of measurable kinds in each of three categories of libraries (public, public school, and academic), and reports from these categories of libraries on their resources. The author makes some limited statistical inferences and suggests a few hypotheses from the findings presented. The main thrust of the report, however, is the presentation from multiple points of view of particular quantitative measures now available on a nationally representative basis.

As a source book showing resource data and relationships among resources of different kinds, this volume is offered for use by a wide range of users, from philosophers of librarianship to national program designers to local library budgetmakers. Interpretative analysis has intentionally been limited, in the expectation that many analyses will and should be made from different philosophic stances. Such further analyses of this data will incorporate varied experience and background information.

The kinds of resources analyzed are ones which are measurable and recognized as significant, to the degree that professional deliberation has provided some consensus on the levels "needed." Further, the resources considered are ones for which nationally representative data have been collected. This has limited the data to elements included in the National Center for Education Statistics' Libraries General Information Surveys (LIBGIS) program.

The scope of coverage is local public libraries, public school library/media centers, and academic libraries. Practical considerations have established these limits. We are not aware of professionally accepted criteria for resource needs for other types of libraries. Nationally representative surveys of the resources

of other types of libraries, except for Federal Libraries, are also not available at this time. NCES plans to conduct data collections from state library agencies and from libraries of commerce and industry later in this decade, as a part of the LIBGIS program.

That extension of LIBGIS coverage will be particularly valuable, in light of the important roles of special libraries and information centers. The largely unanswered questions of how different libraries may optimally cooperate, the extent to which their materials can be interchanged, and how these potentials would affect resource needs for staff and materials, require continuing exploration and deliberation. The indicators of needed resources have been defined for this study at levels which we believe are necessary to the individual library, as a base for serving its own constituency and for interlibrary exchange on an equitable rather than dependent basis.

The author is deeply indebted to the members of the Advisory Committee and especially to Mr. Trezza and Mr. Price of NCLIS for their invaluable guidance to the National Inventory project. Many individual librarians and officials of state library agencies throughout the country provided copies of library standards or guidelines, information on recent budget trends, and thoughtful comments on the project. A number of present and former ALA executives, including particularly Dr. Beverly Lynch, Ms. Mary Power, Mr. Gerald Born, Ms. Alice Fite and Ms. Eileen Cooke, have also been helpful.

In carrying out the project, several participants have made important contributions. Ms. Margaret Ladd was principally responsible for the collection and analysis of past and present standards and guidelines. She wrote Appendix C and Appendix B except for the final section, and contributed substantially to Report preparation. Ocean Data Systems, Inc. (ODSI) conducted

the computer programming and production, and Dr. Edward Morenoff, Mr. Robert Colilla, and Mr. Mark Levinson of ODSI were imaginative, cooperative, and patient in achieving the very extensive data processing desired. Mr. Jeffrey Bender helped to prepare the analysis plan, and tested feasibility of alternative tabulating approaches. Ms. April Applegate and Ms. Bobbie Bell prepared copy for this manuscript and for the voluminous interim materials. Mrs. Cornelia Ladd edited much of the text, and helped the author to clarify many of the findings and inferences.

To all who have assisted in many ways, the author is grateful. He is responsible for any errors, omissions, or failures to place adequately in perspective the work reported here. In particular, any inferences and hypotheses are the author's responsibility; they do not imply any position or policy of the National Commission, nor the concurrence or assent of the Advisory Committee.

This effort is now placed in the hands of the readers, whose use of these materials will determine its worth. For those who are concerned with creating a new vital movement in the library and information science profession, it is hoped the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975 will provide some useful insights and tools. In any event, both the author and the Commission will value the reader's sharing with them their response.

Boyd Ladd

BOYD LADD
Garrett Park, Maryland
January, 1977

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE 1975 NATIONAL INVENTORY OF LIBRARY NEEDS

The Committee was appointed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), based on nominations by relevant professional associations, to serve as advisors to NCLIS and its contractor on the Inventory project. Members participated in a series of meetings and critiqued draft materials. They served in individual professional capacities and did not officially represent their institutions or their professional organizations. Associate members served as alternates and aides to members, and in each case participated substantially.

Mr. Meredith Bloss, Director
New Haven Free Public Library

Mr. David Carrington
Geography and Map Division
Library Of Congress

Mr. Daniel W. Casey, Member,
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Association of School Librarians (AASL)

Mr. Alphonse Trezza, Executive Director
NCLIS

Mr. Douglas Price, Deputy Director
NCLIS

1. HIGHLIGHTS OF LIBRARIES' NEEDS FOR RESOURCES IN 1975

Unmet needs of U.S. libraries for resources essential to serving the public adequately have been identified in the work reported in chapters 4, 5, and 6. Highlight findings are presented in this chapter, for public libraries, public school library/media centers, and academic libraries. Summary findings follow, and some implications are drawn for next steps. Five summary tables are included, and nine graphics illustrate salient findings.

Public Libraries

- Public libraries in the U.S. in 1974 offered services to nearly 200 million people, and another 5 to 10 million did not then have access to a public library.

- Thirty-six thousand professional librarians were employed in the 8,300 public libraries, and many of those libraries needed additional professionals--8,500 more in total (see Table 1.2 and Figure VII).

- Public libraries had in all 43,500 support staff in clerical and technical activities (not including custodial or maintenance personnel), but the gap, according to the "indicator of need" of two support staff per professional or per professional needed, was larger than the number employed (see Table 1.2 and Figure VII).

- Collections of print materials total nearly 400 million volumes and volume-equivalents on microform, yet another 230 million, nationwide, would be necessary to bring all public libraries up to the holdings indicated for the population served (see Table 1.3 and Figure VII).

- Nonprint holdings are in total well above the indicated needs, 45 million titles compared with 19 million, but holdings of nonprint are so concentrated that other public libraries have gaps in nonprint holdings which total more than 10 million titles (see Table 1.3 and Figure VII).

- Acquisitions of print materials in 1974 were 28 million volumes, and the total of gaps was 9.5 millions; and acquisitions of nonprint materials, while exceeding the total indicated need by almost a million titles, were concentrated so that the total of shortfalls was one million titles. Thus, deficiencies in collections are not being alleviated, generally, but are worsening (see Table 1.3 and Figure VII).

- Public libraries generally have inadequate space: 84% of the population, at least, is served by libraries not having as much as .6 square feet per capita in the main library (see Table 4.19).

- Half of the population served by public libraries has library access less than 66 hours per week for libraries serving more than 25,000 people, or 45 hours per week for libraries serving smaller communities. Fifteen percent of the population has library access less than 80% of the hours indicated (see Table 4.25).

- Public libraries serving urban, suburban and non-metropolitan populations, as groups, differ in their resources (and great variations from library to library occur within each group.) Urban libraries tend to be stronger than others in nonprint collections and acquisitions, and to be short of space, and have deficits in print collections and acquisitions and in operating expenditures similar to public libraries as a whole. Suburban libraries are strong in professional staffing and in nonprint collections and acquisitions, and are generally weak in support staff. Non-metropolitan public libraries are strong in professional staffing, relatively strong in space, especially weak in support staff and in nonprint collections, and are poorly supported financially (see Table 1.4).

- By regions, distinct differences among public libraries appear. Libraries in the northeastern region are generally relatively strong, especially in nonprint materials, professional staff, and acquisitions; the needs are large in support staff and in operating budget. In the Great Lakes-Plains region, public libraries as a group are outstanding in professional staffing, strong in nonprint collections and acquisitions, and are weakest in support staff and operating budgets. Southeastern public libraries are as an average the weakest among the regions in each of the resource categories. West and Southwestern public libraries are as a group strong in nonprint collections and acquisitions, and they lead the other regions in adequacy of support staff though at a level of 61% of needs (see Table 1.4).

- All of these conditions stem from very general underfunding of public libraries: a little more than one billion dollars was spent in 1974 for public library operations, and another billion would have been needed to support the libraries at per capita levels professionally regarded as necessary to provide adequate library service (see Table 1.2 and Figure I).

- For public libraries to attain reasonable, though modest, resources to provide adequate services to the U.S. public, it would cost (as of 1974):

  --About $30 million to extend the hours of all public libraries not now open as much as 45 hours per week, for populations of less than 25,000, or 66 hours per week for larger populations;

--Sixty-six million dollars for print materials and at least $11 million for nonprint materials, both estimated very conservatively, to replace worn out and obsolete materials and buy necessary new publications;

--About $340 million for additional professional and support staff;

--About $50 million for maintenance of the additions to physical plant space (by about 50%) needed.

Incremental annual costs for these enumerated items are of the order of $500 million (see Table 1.5 and Figure VII). This does not include such elements as equipment, nonpersonal services, supplies, and research.

One-time costs would include:

--About $1.4 billion to bring collections up to the minimum levels for print materials and $100 million for nonprint, at 1974 price levels (see Figure VII);

--More than $100 million, possibly, for more than 11 million square feet of space for which need is indicated, nationwide; by conversion of available publicly-owned space to library purposes, or investment in building or buying space not now owned;

--A substantial sum for recruitment, initial costs, and retraining of the staff needed.

o The projected need for support in 1977 and thereafter is well above the $2.0 billion need indicated for 1974 (see Table 1.1), based on:

--Population increases since 1974;

--Service extensions, by demand, to populations not served in 1974;

--Per-patron usage increases in many public libraries;

--Price rises for books and films, continuing at a rate greater than general inflation;

--Salary scale adjustments for cost of living, reflecting the general inflation;

Public School Library/Media Centers

- Five out of every six schools in the country had a school library/media center in 1974, and the schools with library/media centers served 97 1/2% of the public school pupils in the country. This is an important advance since the 1965 Inventory, which reported that in 1963-64 only 56% of all schools (67% of those with 150 pupils or more in membership), serving three-fourths of the nation's pupils, had school library/media centers.

- The remainder, some 14,000 schools serving more than 1 million pupils did not have library/media centers in 1974.

- School library/media center needs, generally following guidelines recommended by the American Association of School Librarians and the Association for Educational Communication and Technology, are not approached, nationwide, for any one of the resources studied.

- The challenging targets posed by those guidelines are reached by some library/media centers which have implemented the new concept of the media center as an active central force in learning, necessary to pupils learning to study with increasing self-reliance and self-direction.

- Nationwide, schools had in 1974 about one library/media professional per school, or per 700 pupils, in contrast to the guideline of one per 250 pupils. The staffing has improved since 1964, when the ratio

was about 900 pupils per school librarian (see Tables 1.1 and 1.2).

- School library/media centers had on the average less than one support staff person per professional, whereas two support staff persons per professional are needed. Support provided by teachers and other school staff, and by volunteer parents and pupils, is not reported herein (see Table 1.2).

- Print collections were in total 522 billion volumes (and equivalents) and an equal additional number were needed. In 1964, the 56,000 school libraries in schools of 150 pupils or more (serving 99% of pupils served by school libraries) held an estimated 192 million volumes. Many school library/media centers have vigorous "weeding" programs (saving space and maintaining currency) so that some available collections, though "lean" as compared with the indicators, are believed to be well tailored to the schools' programs in the particular circumstances (see Tables 1.1 and 1.3, and Figure VIII).

- Nonprint collections should be equal to the print collections needed, according to the indicator, but school library/media centers in the aggregate now hold about 10% of the indicated need, or one-fifth as much nonprint as print materials (see Table 1.3).

- School library/media centers acquired in 1974 some 40% of the print materials needed according to the indicator, and only 11% of the nonprint materials indicated. (see Table 1.3).

- School library/media centers generally meet or exceed 30 hours which is the indicated service period per week (see Table 5.19).

- The gap in operating expenditures for public school library/media centers is more than $4-1/2 billion, about three-fourths of the combined funding gap. Operating funds allocations to enable acquisition of the nonprint materials needed, additional print materials needed, and equipment needed for effective use of audiovisual materials, appear to be the priority problem of school library/media centers (see Tables 1.2 and 1.5, and Figures I and VIII).

Academic Libraries

- Over 3,000 academic libraries serve about 10.6 million undergraduate and graduate students and faculty.
- Academic libraries had in 1975 twice the professional staff they had in 1963--a growth from 11,500 in 1963 to 23,500 FTE in 1975 (See Table 1.1 and Figure II);

  They had more than twice the holdings of books--215 million volumes in 1963 to 542 million volume equivalents in 1975 (see Table 1.1 and Figure IV); and

  The operating budgets amount to more than four times the '63 figures--$1,071 million compared with $213 million (see Table 1.1 and Figure I).
- With respect to hours of service, most academic libraries are open at least 60 hours a week. Only 5% of students and faculty are served by libraries open less than that period of service (see Table 6.38).

- Academic libraries analyzed herein had 22,880 professional staff in 1975, and needed 9,759 more according to the indicators used. The largest relative need is in two-year colleges, which as a group need 3,230 additional professionals to augment a 1975 total of 3,869 (see Tables 1.2 and 6.1, and Figure IV).
- For support staff, academic libraries need 21,620 additional full-time equivalents, along with 47,275 employed in 1975 (including the full-time equivalent of student assistants). Half the additional support staff are needed by four-year colleges (see Tables 1.2 and 61., and Figure IV).
- College and university libraries need an additional 158 million volumes (or equivalent) to supplement the 612 million volume equivalents now held. Again, using the indicator adopted, the two-year colleges have the greatest relative gap--44 million while they now hold only 43 million volumes (see Tables 1.3 and 6.11, and Figure IX).
- University libraries show only small gaps for collections, but their resources have been compared to criteria better applicable to four-year colleges, criteria which fail to allow for the national research responsibilities of the universities (see Table 6.11).
- Academic libraries as a group acquired 89% of the indicated needs for acquisitions in 1975. Each type of institution as a group acquired at about the same proportion of the indicated needs for the programs and number of students and faculty served (see Table 6.20).
- Twenty-three percent of acquisitions were nonprint materials, with universities at 33% and two-year colleges at 29% (see Table 6.20).

- The "Collection renewal interval," meaning the number of years in which cumulative acquisitions at this rate would equal the present collection, was 18 years for academic libraries as a group, ranging from 10 years for public two-year colleges to 20 for private four-year colleges and universities and 22 for public universities (see Tables 6.20, 6.21, 6.22).
- Except for two-year colleges, academic libraries whose holdings are low relative to their needs are on the average not reducing that gap by high acquisitions. Two-year colleges in the range of 70 to 99% of indicated collections on the average had acquisitions above the indicated level, but the 926 two-year colleges with holdings of less than 70% of indicated collections, added to collections at 81% of need, overall (see Table 6.27).
- Academic libraries as a group occupy 108 million square feet of space, but they need an additional 38 million. Two-year college libraries, in 16 million square feet, need another 13 million (see Table 1.1 and 6.29).
- Academic library service is accessible to students an average of 82 hours per week. Four percent of four-year college students and 12% of two-year college students are served by libraries open less than 60 hours per week. Those libraries could be extended to 60 hours by spending about $8 million at 1975 prices (see Tables 6.34 and 6.38).
- More than 40% of university graduate students and faculty are served by libraries open less than 100 hours per week. Those university libraries could be extended to 100 hours per week by spending about $9 million at 1975 prices (see Tables 6.34 and 6.38).
- The operating expenditures of academic libraries in 1974-75 was $1,071 million, leaving a gap of $621 million needed to bring each library up to the indicated level (see Table 1.1 and Figure I).

Summary Highlights

- Libraries in the United States in 1975 were grossly underfunded--hence, lacked sufficient staff, collection materials, and space to give adequate library service, including sufficient hours of service. Aggregate gaps for recurrent needs amount to $5 to $6 billion per year. One-time expenditures for bringing collections up to indicated need would amount to $12 billion or more (see Table 1.5 and Figure II).
- Gaps in essential resources are pervasive for the public libraries, public school library/media centers, and academic libraries analyzed, although the detailed findings vary in degree, as shown herein, among states, among types of library, and from urban to suburban to rural settings (see Table 1.4).
- The gap in professional staff to fill needs was 119 thousand in 1974/75, almost equal to the 122 thousand professionals then employed by the three groups of libraries (see Table 1.2 and Figure II).
- An additional 350 thousand support staff was needed to meet the indicated needs, with the support staff on hand, numbering 130 thousand full-time equivalents. These figures include assistance paid on an hourly basis, and exclude custodial workers (see Table 1.2).
- The gap in acquisitions totalled 186 million titles--half of this in nonprint materials for public school library/media centers (see Table 1.3 and Figure III). Acquisitions of collection materials during 1974 (1975 for academic libraries) thereby fell short of replacing physical losses and renewing collections for currency, without reducing deficits in existing collections, for the most part. In the aggregate, acquisitions totalled 117 million items (volume equivalents of print materials and titles of nonprint).

- The gap in collections totals more than 1.8 billion titles, divided approximately evenly between print and nonprint needs. On a relative basis, the nonprint gap is more than six times the nonprint collection. The gap exceeds slightly the total present holdings of 1-2/3 billion titles (see Table 1.3 and Figure IV).
- The resources available to libraries differ vastly in adequacy (see Table 1.3 and Figure VI). For example, half the nation's pupils are served by libraries holding collections of print materials 50% of indicated needs or less.
- Differences in resources have significant tangible effects on the services received by library users. Circulation per person, for example, is substantially affected by the size of print collection available, and by the adequacy of professional staffing, for each of the type of library analysis carried out (see Figure V).
- For each resource element studied herein, some libraries in 1975 met the "indicated need" based on the clientele served and other program features, demonstrating credibility of the indicators of need defined on the basis of professional judgment. Some libraries exceed the minimum needs, indicating that they are providing library services in excess of the bare minimum (see Table 1.4).
- The library establishment had in 1974/75 substantially greater resources than a decade earlier, as shown in Table 1.1:

  --122,000 professional staff, compared to about 64,000 in the early '60s (see Figure II);

  --Bookstocks of 1,461 million, including microform versions, in contrast to 661 million reported by the three types of libraries in the 1962-1964 surveys (see Figure IV); and

--Operating expenditures in total of $3-1/4 billion (each of the three types of libraries spending more than one billion dollars), whereas the corresponding total for 1962-1964 was about $725-750 million (reporting for school libraries in 1964 was limited to the expenditures for books and professional salaries, so the total comparable to 1975 can only be roughly approximated from the combined totals of $688 million). This very large dollar increase over the 10-12 year interval includes a large component of inflation, of course. In constant dollars, using price indexes developed by Halstead [1/] to deflate current expenditures, the 1974/75 operating expenditures would be $1,450 million in 1963 dollars (see Figure I).

o Library service is far different from a decade earlier:

--the volume of knowledge continues to grow at an increasing rate, for example, UNESCO reports worldwide book production of 580,000 in 1973, 45% greater than in 1963;

--the number of students served by academic libraries was 94% more in 1975 than in 1963;

--the role of library/media centers in elementary-secondary education is changing dramatically in many places, to become a primary focus in instruction; and,

--the growing amount of information required by people is increasingly technical and increasingly crucial for survival and individual growth as a family member, homemaker/household manager, worker, citizen, lifelong learner, and designer of a lifestyle choosing among varied options for use of time.

o Library management must cope with those new dimensions of service-needs in a a climate of slow-growth or no-growth in public services funding and continued severe inflation.

o The prevailing deficits with respect to essential resources affect clients very widely--ranging from 66% of students served by academic libraries acquiring less than indicated acquisitions to 99.8% of pupils served by public school library/media centers with fewer than indicated support staff. With respect to hours of service, on the other hand, the record ranges from only 5% of academic students to 50% of public library patrons having access to the library fewer than the indicated hours of service.

1/ D. Kent Halstead, of the National Institute of Education, as part of his work on planning factors for education, has developed a Book and Periodical Index (adapted from the Bowker Index) and an index for Head Librarians' salaries. Using the latter as a proxy for total salaries, this author has used a weighted composite of the two indexes mentioned as a deflator for total library expenditures.

Next Steps

- The widespread needs for library resources of many kinds pose a strong obligation on the library community and its clientele(s) to counter the adverse trends of 1975-76, to restore steady progress toward more adequate library services and to accelerate that progress, as possible.

- A concomitant obligation is to pursue aggressively a comprehensive program of measures to provide good library service at the most economic possible resource costs, including
  - --possible systemic changes, for example, more central servicing for standardizable services to achieve advantages of economies of scale, in many cases with advanced technology.
  - --increased emphasis on needs assessments, and on valuation of services in terms of benefits to people;
  - --policy and program decisions to focus resources toward priority needs;
  - --continued and increasing attention to performance measures and to "standards," "guidelines," and "indicators," with particular concern for interactions among resources, avoiding imbalances; and
  - --evaluation and accountability reporting.

- The library community has not gained recognition for being innovative or experimental. The varied situations and goals of locally governed libraries seem to be promising for a learning approach to the extensions of library service needed. Experimentation requires, of course, flexibility of mind and readiness to discriminate unsuccessful trials

from successful ones. It requires believing that experimentation is an essential part of renewal, necessary to a live program. It takes maturity to acknowledge failures when they come, and even to insist that if there are no failures, the experiments haven't been imaginative enough to probe the limits of possible improvements.

- Active cooperative participation in the evolution of the basic data collections on libraries and learning resources (NCES' LIBGIS surveys and other collections) is important. This includes contributing to identifying what should be collected, conscientious responses to the surveys, assistance in follow-up and editing by State agencies, and analytic and planning/management use of the resulting reports and data tapes.
- Active involvement by the library community, including users, in continued improvement of basic data collections on libraries and learning resources will make the baseline statistics increasingly valuable to planning and management of information services. In particular, each of the interests in library and information services is uniquely able to identify its needs for and potential uses of statistics on accomplishments, operations, costs, and "reach" and impacts of services. And each of the interests has special needs and opportunities--and responsibilities--for effective use of the resulting statistics.

TABLE 1.1 KEY RESOURCES AND GAPS, 1975 and 1965, U.S. LIBRARIES [a/]

	Public Libraries	Public School Library/Media Centers	Academic Libraries	Total
	a	b	c	d
Clientele	---millions---			
1. 1965 Inventory [b/]	155.7	29.3	5.0	--
2. 1975 Inventory	198.6	43.9	10.6	--
Professional Staff	---thousands---			
3. 1965 Inventory [b/] -Actual	19.9	32.9	11.5	64.3
4. -Gap	6.4	79.1	3.8	89.3
5. 1975 Inventory -Actual	36.1	62.7	22.9 [c/]	121.7
6. -Gap	8.5	100.7	9.8	119.
Print Collection	---millions of volumes---			
7. 1965 Inventory [b/] -Actual	241	192	215	648
8. -Gap	102	233	55	390
9. 1975 Inventory -Actual	397	522	612	1,531
10. -Gap	230	526	158	914
Operating Expenditures	---millions---			
11. 1965 Inventory [b/] -Actual	$ 317	$ 70 [d/]	$ 213	$ 600 [e/]
12. -Gap	$ 439	$ 77 [d/]	$ 93	$ 609 [e/]
13. 1975 Inventory -Actual	$1,018	$ 364 [d/]	$1,071	$2,453 [e/]
14. -Gap	$1,004	$4,690 [d/]	$ 621	$6,315 [e/]

a/ Public Libraries, Public School Library/Media Centers and Academic Libraries.

b/ The data reported in the 1965 Inventory are for surveys as follows: Public, 1962; Public School, 1964; Academic, 1963.

c/ Total professional staff for all academic libraries is estimated by NCES to be 23,500; those reporting full data and analyzed herein account for 22,900.

d/ For school libraries, operating expenditures for books only, in school libraries serving 150 or more students (gap is figured from standard of $5 per pupil).

e/ For public school library/media centers, operating expenditures are exclusive of salaries and wages.

TABLE 1.2 STAFF, SPACE, AND OPERATING EXPENDITURES, AND GAPS, ABOUT 1975

	Public Libraries 1974	Public School Library/Media Centers 1974	Academic Libraries 1975	Total
	a	b	c	d
	millions			
1. Clientele	198.6 people	43.9 pupils	10.6 students & faculty	
Professional Staff	thousands			
2. Actual	36.1	62.7	22.9	121.7
3. Indicated Need	33.1	162.5	30.5	226.1
4. Gap b/	8.5	100.7	9.8	119.0
Support Staff	thousands			
5. Actual	43.5	38.8	47.3	129.6
6. Indicated Need	89.2	325.1	65.3	479.6
7. Gap b/	48.0	286.5	21.6	356.1
Space	million sq.ft.			
8. Actual	80	175	108	363
9. Indicated Need	119 c/	351	130	600
10. Gap b/	54 c/	205	38	297
Operating Expenditures	million			
11. Actual	$1,018	$ 364 d/	$1,071	$2,453 d/
12. Indicated Need	$1,977	$ 5,051 d/	$1,634	$8,662 d/
13. Gap b/	$1,004	$ 4,690 d/	$ 621	$6,315 d/

a/ Public libraries, public school libraries, and academic libraries.

b/ Gap totals exceed the difference between total indicated need and total actual, and exist even when total actual exceeds total indicated, since some individual libraries have resources above the indicated minima.

c/ For Public Libraries, "Indicated Need" is known to be understated herein, and therefore the gaps are also understated. See page 4-7 and Table 4-19.

d/ For Public School Library/Media Centers, the indicator is expressed in terms of operating expenditures excluding salaries and wages; actual operating expenditures shown here for Public School Library/Media Centers are therefore tabulated on the same basis. The total including salaries and wages was $1.2 billion.

TABLE 1.3 COLLECTIONS AND ACQUISITIONS, AND GAPS, ABOUT 1975

	Public Libraries 1974	Public School Library/Media Centers 1974	Academic Libraries 1975	Total
	a	b	c	d
	millions			
1. Clientele	198.6 people	43.9 pupils	10.6 students & faculty	
Collections--Print	volumes in millions			
2. Actual	397.	522.	612 b/	1,531 b/
3. Indicated Need	591.	1,036.	621 b/	2,247 b/
4. Gap a/	230.	526.	158 b/	914 b/
Collections--Nonprint	titles in millions			
5. Actual	45.6	96.7	(70)	142.3 c/
6. Indicated Need	19.1	1,036.4	Included	1,055.5 c/
7. Gap a/	10.7	942.2	Above	952.9 c/
Acquisitions--Print	volumes in millions			
8. Actual	28.1	40.1	34.4 b/	102.6 b/
9. Indicated Need	32.1	104.4	38.5 b/	175.0 b/
10. Gap a/	9.5	69.1	11.4 b/	90.0 b/
Acquisitions--Nonprint	titles in millions			
11. Actual	2.8	11.2	(7.4)	14.0 c/
12. Indicated Need	1.9	103.9	Included	105.8 c/
13. Gap a/	1.1	94.0	Above	95.1 c/

a/ Gap totals exceed the difference between total indicated need and total actual, and exist even when total actual exceeds total indicated, since some individual libraries have resources above the indicated minima.

b/ For Academic libraries, includes nonprint as well as print, as separate indicators for the two categories were not defined for academic libraries.

c/ Public Libraries and Public School Library/Media Centers.

TABLE 1.4 LIBRARY RESOURCES AS A PERCENTAGE OF NEED, BY TYPE

	RESOURCES								
	Staff		Collections		Acquisitions			Hours of	Operating
	Professional	Support	Print	Nonprint	Print	Nonprint	Space	Service	Expenditures
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
Public Libraries, 1974	Percent								
Total	109	49	67	238	88	145	< 68	n.a.	51
Urban	97	62	67	525	87	236	< 60	n.a.	55
Suburban	123	48	69	191	94	167	< 75	n.a.	60
Non-Metropolitan	119	28	66	54	81	81	< 74	n.a.	35
Northeast Region	129	57	82	394	106	222	< 82	n.a.	67
Great Lakes and Plains	142	40	80	175	96	119	< 88	n.a.	56
Southeastern	64	36	39	71	51	60	< 36	n.a.	26
West and Southwestern	97	61	65	300	95	169	< 61	n.a.	53
Public School Library/Media Centers, 1974									
Total	39	12	50	9	38	11	50	110	7
Elementary and Combined	34	10	50	10	36	11	48	107	7
Secondary	47	15	51	9	41	11	53	123	8
Under 300 Pupils	35	11	37	6	27	7	80	100	9
300-499 "	34	9	58	12	41	10	53	107	8
500-699 "	43	11	59	12	41	14	55	113	7
700-999 "	37	11	52	11	39	13	42	120	6
1000-1999 "	44	17	48	7	44	11	44	130	8
2000 and More Pupils	41	19	42	7	36	9	35	137	6
Academic Libraries, 1975									
Total	75	72	-99-		-89-		84	137	66
Public Two-Year Colleges	58	51	-50-		-96-		57	112	66
Private Two-Year Colleges	49	23	-49-		-54-		123	105	66
Public Four-Year Colleges	71	73	-100-		-121-		79	142	71
Private Four-Year Colleges	91	63	-78-		-66-		112	138	70
Public Universities	82	98	-111-		-84-		79	167	58
Private Universities	81	86	-177-		-94-		102	160	66

< = less than; n.a. = not available.

Percentages are not strictly comparable from one column to another or from one major type of library to another, because of the judgmental element in indicators of need which determine the base of the percentages. Within type of library, percentages in a given column are comparable in concept; differences in needs or in economic base may explain some of the variations.

A value of 100 would indicate that libraries in the particular category, as a group, were supplied with the resource in exactly the quantity indicated as needed. A value in excell of 100 suggests that the libraries in a given category are providing services in excess of a minimal program, or in excess of that allowed for by the indicator of need.

TABLE 1.5 EXPENDITURE GAPS TO FILL NEEDS

LIBRARY RESOURCES NEEDED	Public Libraries	Public School Library/ Media Centers	Academic Libraries	Combined
	a	b	c	d
	millions of dollars			
Recurring Needs				
Professional Staff	$ 344 [a/]	$ 983	$ 281 [a/]	$3,036 [a/]
Support Staff		$1,428		
Print Acquisitions	$ 66	$ 326	$ 103 [b/]	$1,237 [b/]
Nonprint Acquisitions	$ 11	$ 731		
Space	$ 72	$ 270 [c/]	$ 50 [c/]	$ 392 [c/]
Hours of Service [d/]	($31)	($31)	($8)	($70)
Total Current (annual) Gap	$ 493	$3,738	$ 434	$4,665
Operating Expenditures	$1,004	$4,690	$ 621	$6,315
One-Time Needs				
Print Collections	$1,417	$2,506	$1,497 [b/]	$12,811 [b/]
Nonprint Collections	$ 108	$7,283		

a/ For Public libraries and for Academic libraries, separate estimates of salary gaps for professional staff and for support staff were not made.

b/ For Academic libraries, separate needs indicators were not defined for print and nonprint materials.

c/ Since space costs are typically not within the library budget for school library/media centers and for academic libraries, actual expenditures data for projections is not available. Rough approximations for these two types of libraries are based on physical deficits (square feet of additional space indicated) and average expenditures reported by public libraries.

d/ The dollars for extending hours of service would be provided by reaching each of the other goals, so the amounts in this line are non-add items in this table.

FIGURE I. OPERATING EXPENDITURES, U.S. LIBRARIES, 1975 AND 1965 (IN BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS)

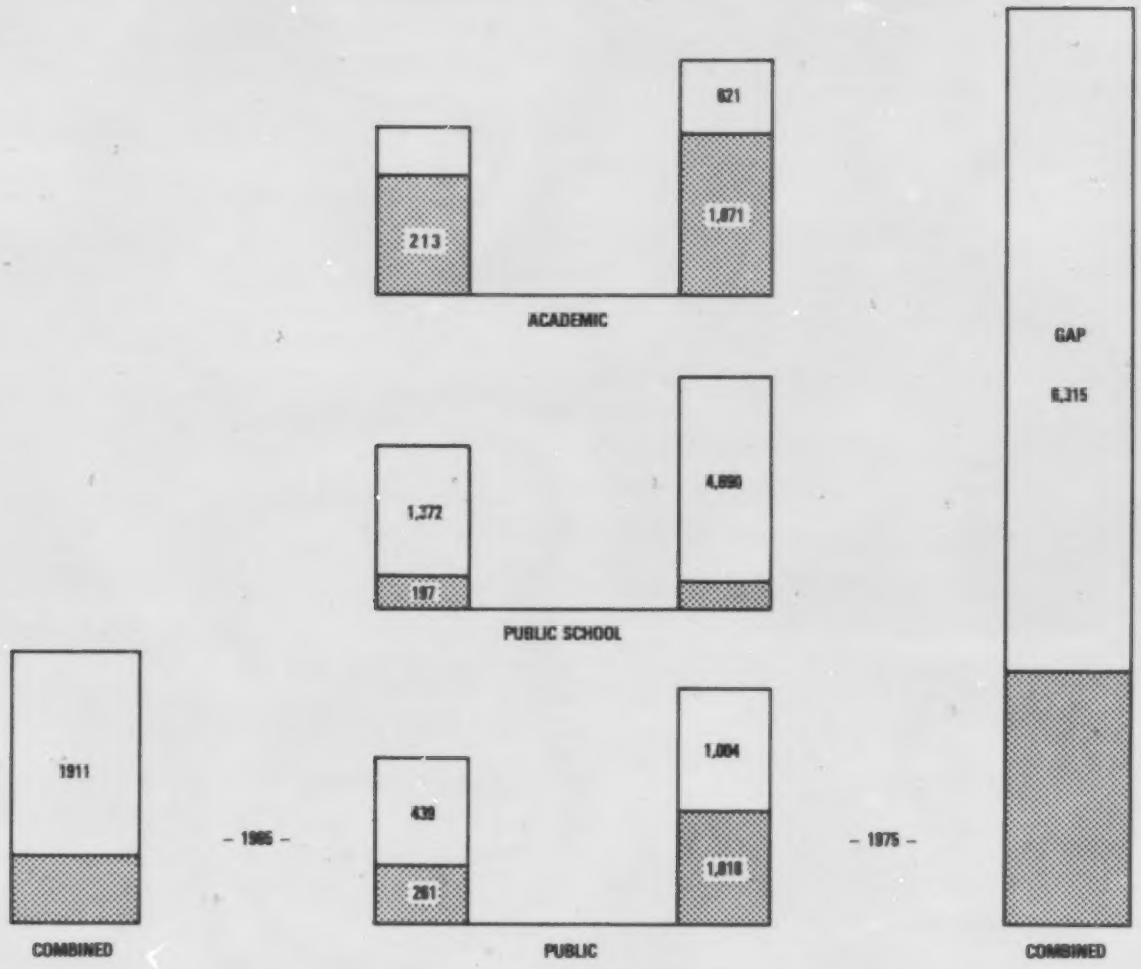


FIGURE II. PROFESSIONAL STAFFING, U.S. LIBRARIES, 1975 AND 1985 (THOUSANDS)

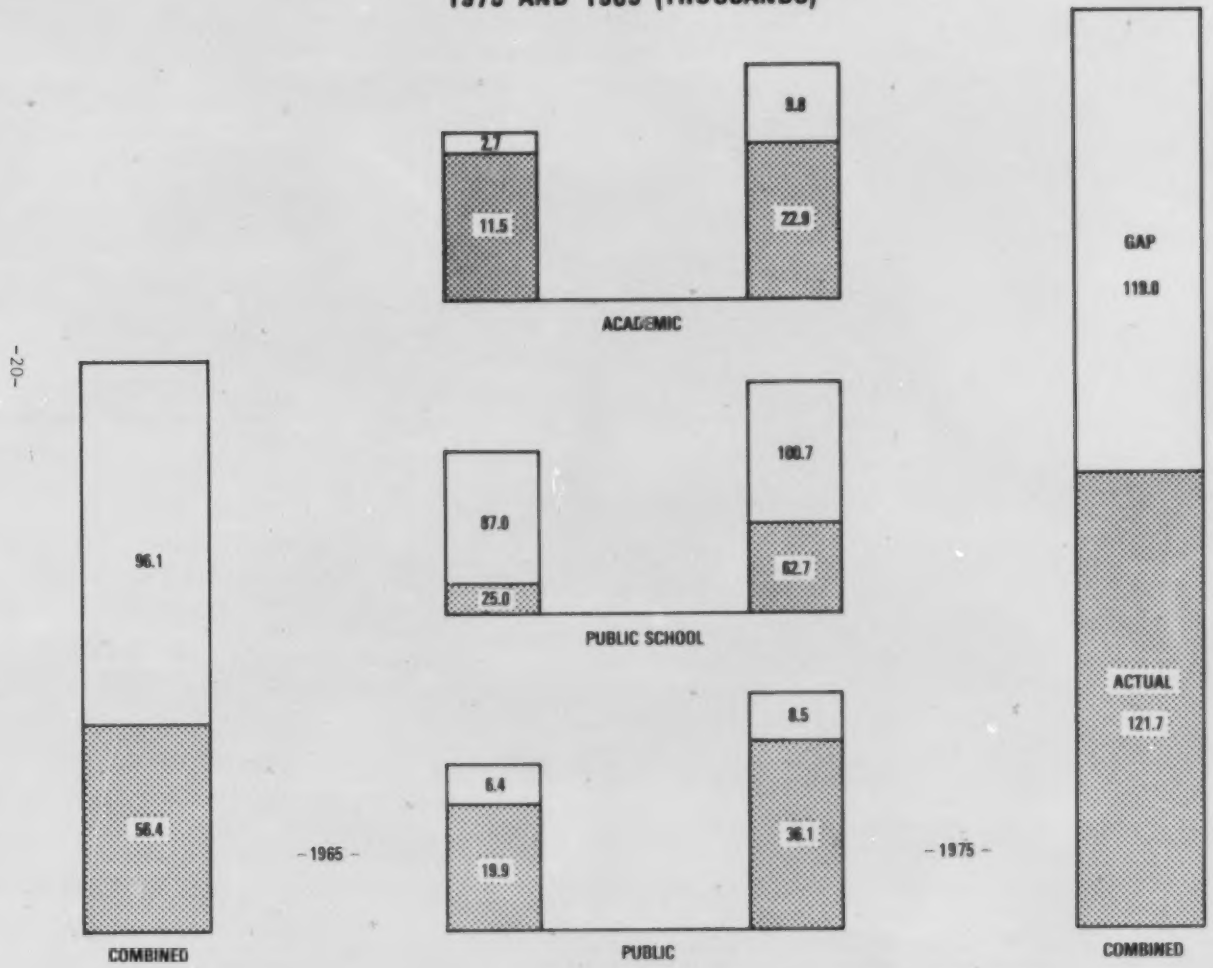
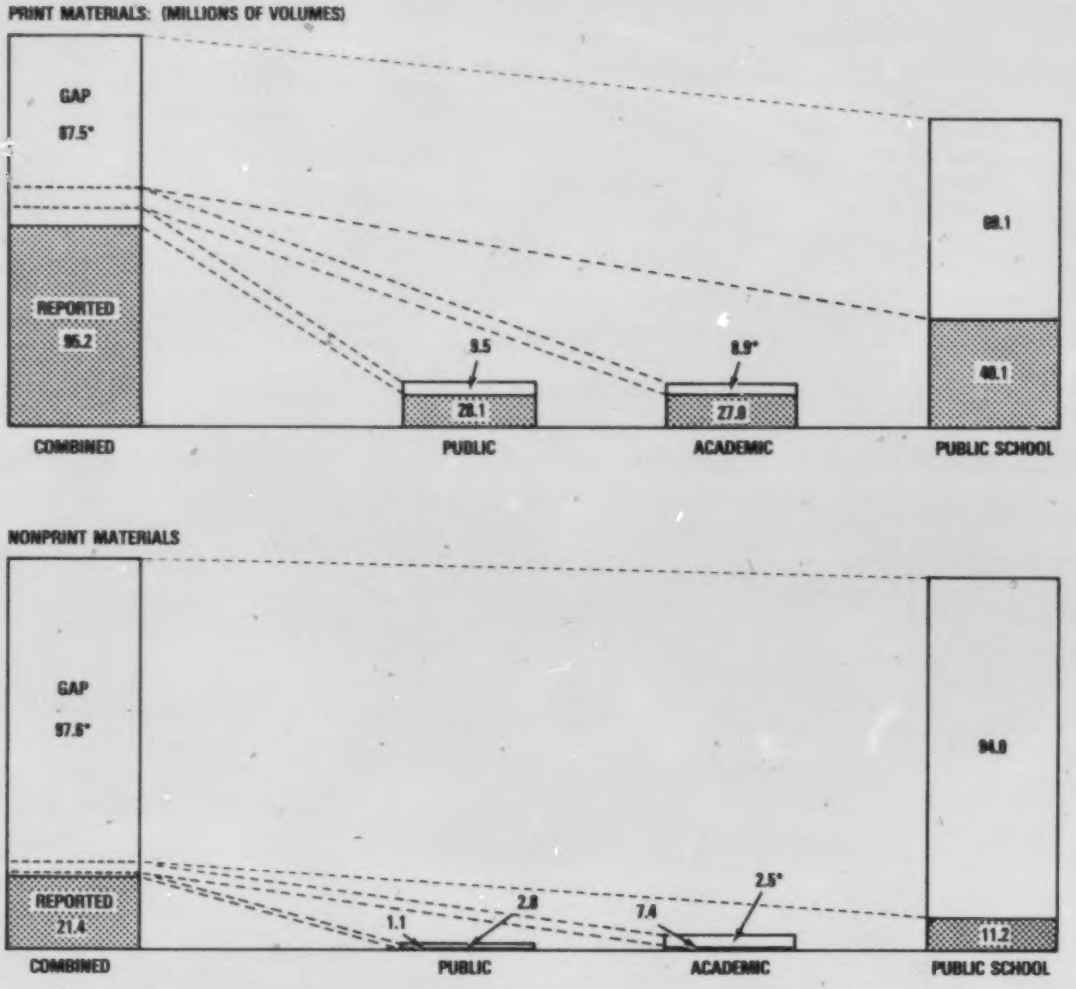


FIGURE III. ACQUISITIONS, U.S. LIBRARIES, 1974/75



*ACADEMIC NEEDS NOT SEPARATELY INDICATED. TOTAL GAP PRORATED IN PROPORTION TO REPORTED.

FIGURE IV. PRINT COLLECTIONS, U.S. LIBRARIES, 1975 AND 1965 (MILLIONS OF VOLUMES)

FIGURE V. RESOURCE AVAILABILITY AND LIBRARY USE

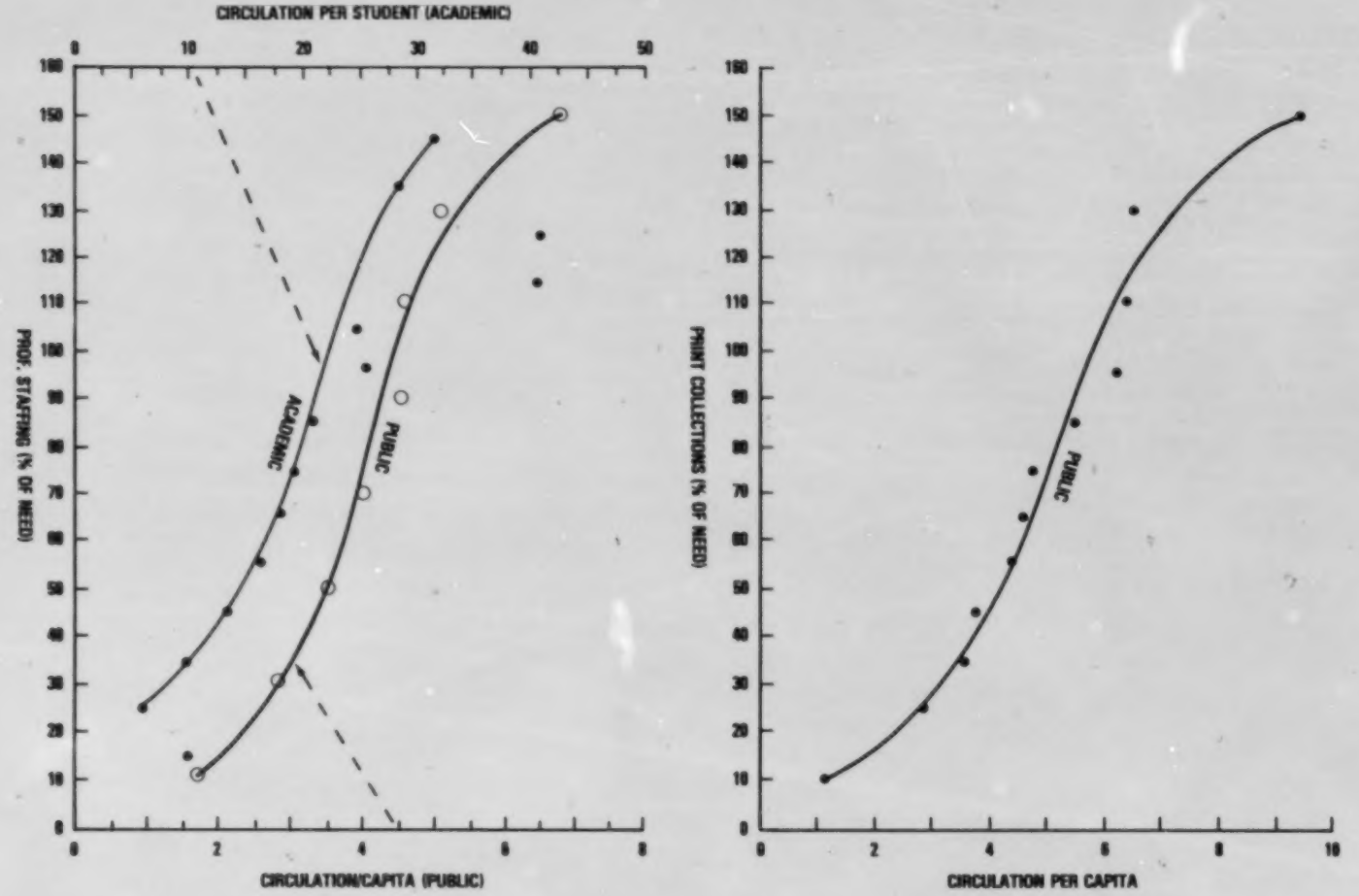


FIGURE VI. PRINT COLLECTIONS GAP, PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS, 1974

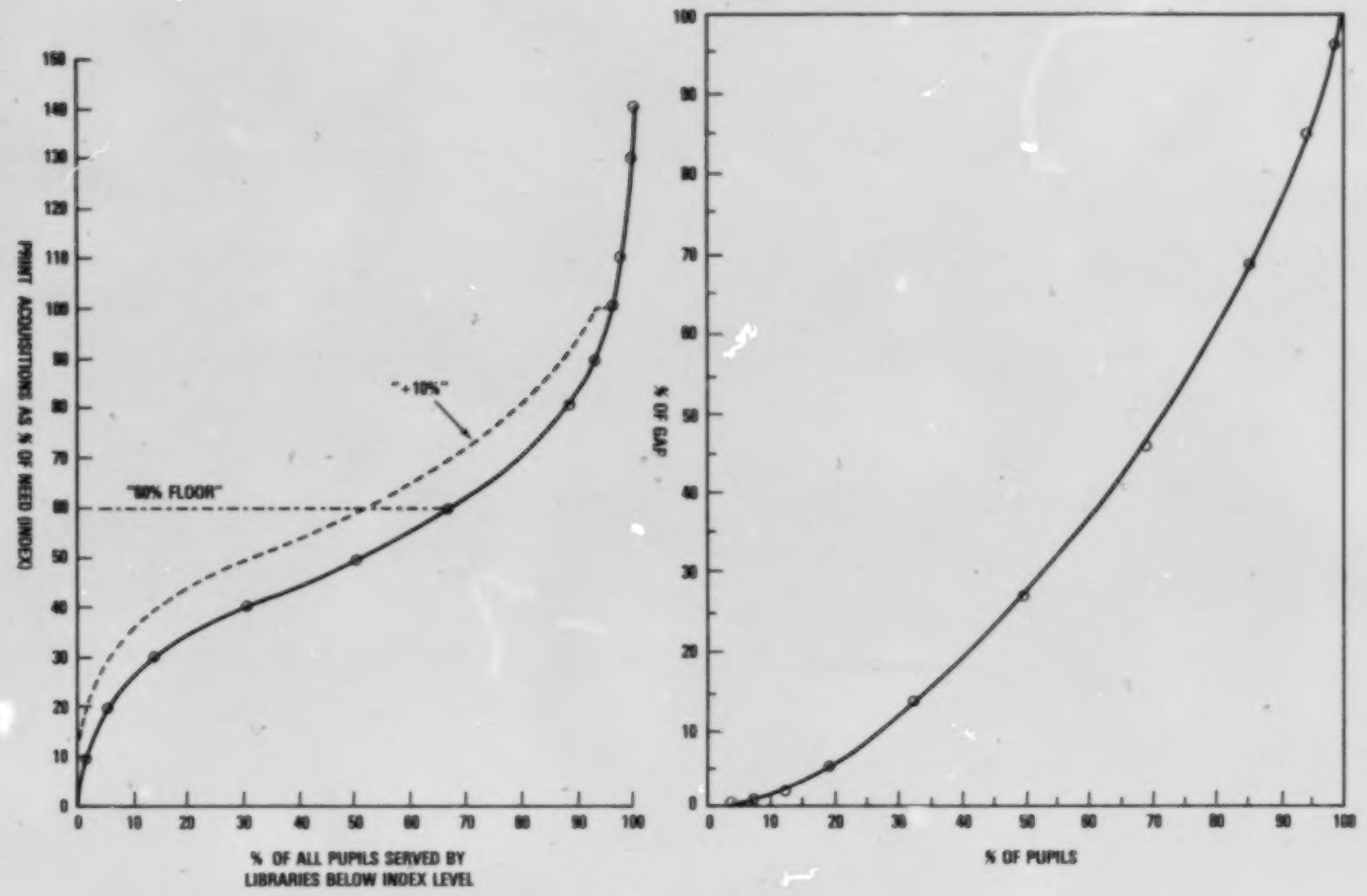


FIGURE VII. PUBLIC LIBRARY GAPS

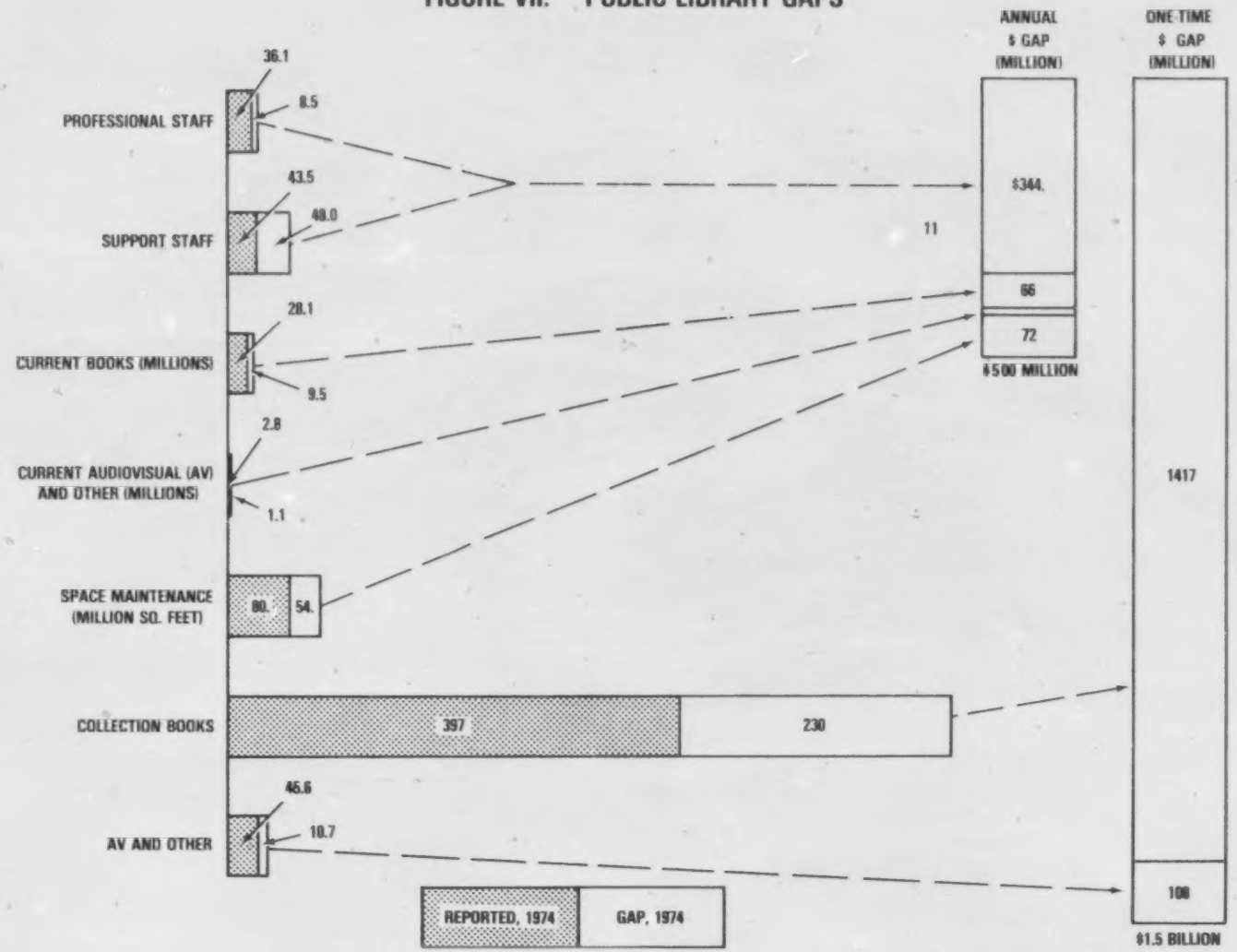
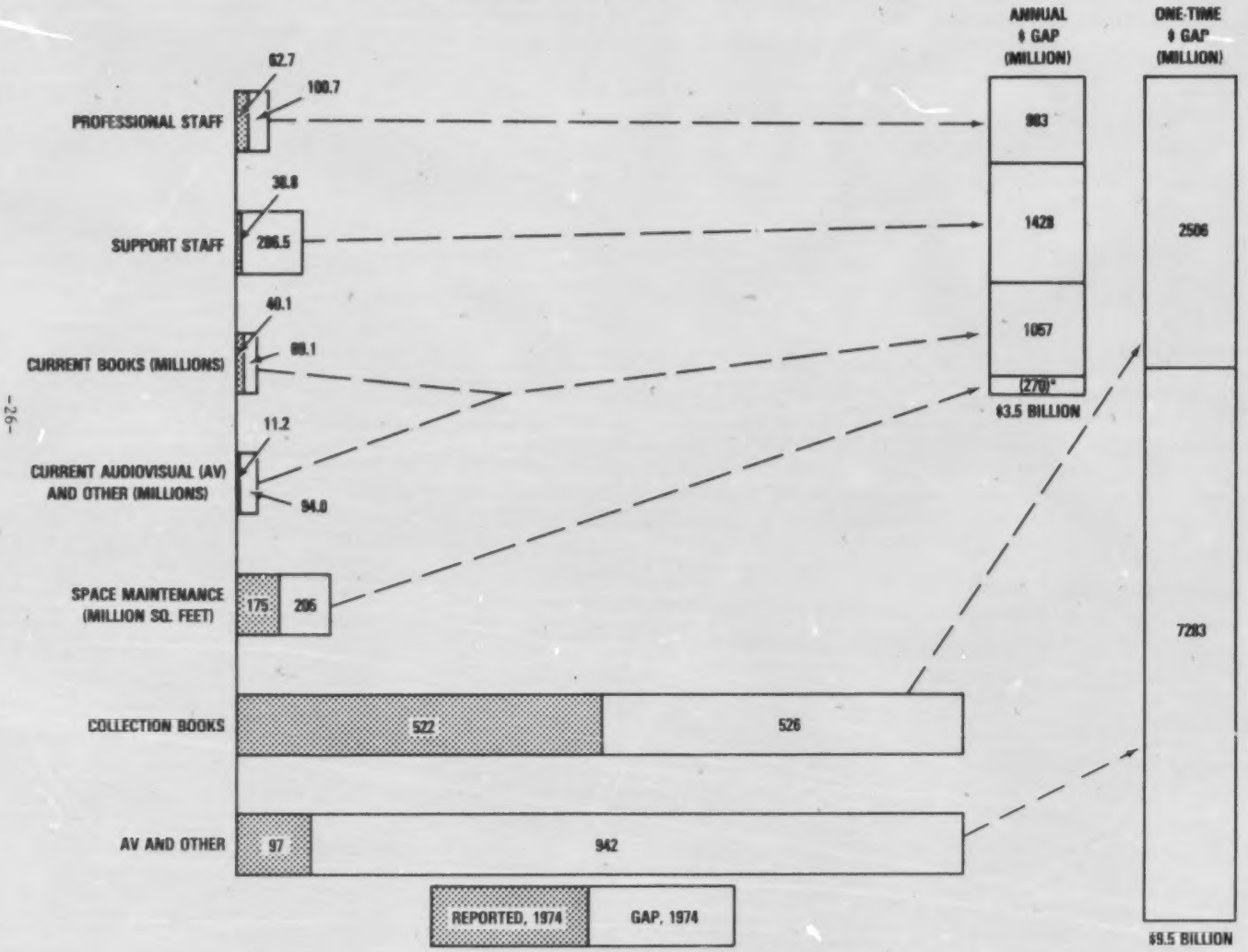
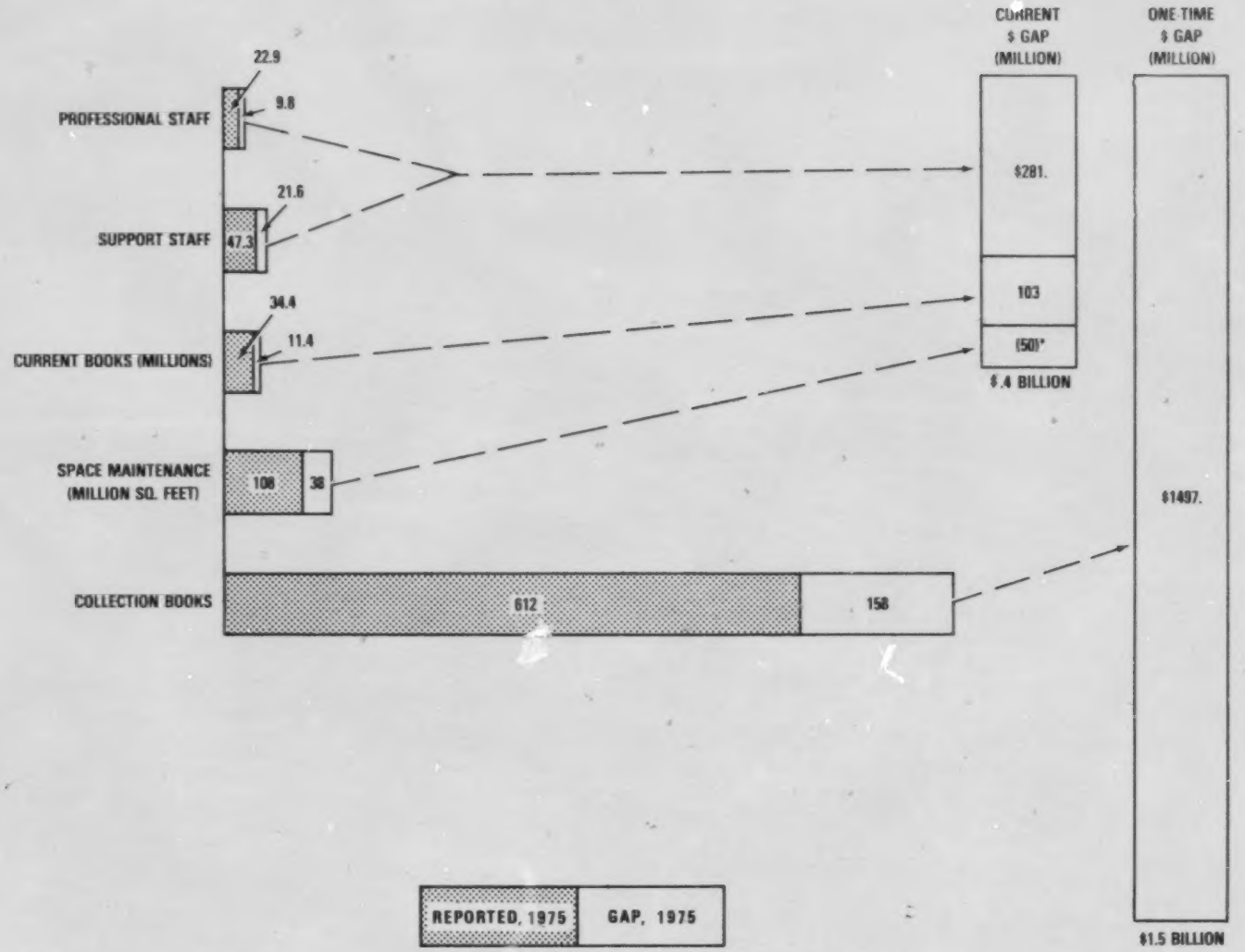


FIGURE VIII. PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTER GAPS



*NOT INDICATED FOR SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS, AND NOT REPORTED IN *LIBGIS* – ESTIMATED HERE VERY ROUGHLY ON BASIS OF REPORTED COSTS BY PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

FIGURE IX. ACADEMIC LIBRARY GAPS



*NOT USUALLY INDICATED SEPARATELY FOR ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, AND NOT COLLECTED IN *LIBGIS* – ESTIMATED HERE VERY ROUGHLY BASED ON REPORTED COSTS BY PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

2. SETTING

As we enter America's third century, which has been called the "Information Century," we dare not neglect the essential task of thoroughly reviewing our information resources. We cannot assume that needed services will emerge and progress without sound, broad-based and intensive planning. Concerted efforts will be required to develop the requisite manpower and technology, and to secure financial support. On the one hand, information science has advanced through the creative use of new technologies to solve problems of access; the spread of networking is a prime example. Yet, on the other hand, severe fiscal distress in a few major city libraries has resulted in previously unheard of retrenchments in service. In the context of these paradoxical trends, efforts to assess the current status of information services, including the present Inventory, acquire particular significance.

Information science has in recent years emphasized planning for technical and institutional change, in areas such as system development and interlibrary cooperation in order to provide improved services. Perhaps less widely recognized is the need for systematic planning to develop all information resources, if we are to provide needed services in the future. The initial step in planning is to define clearly the areas of need--the gaps between current practice and the desired goal. Naturally, quantification of these gaps requires both measurement and yardsticks against which to measure. This National Inventory presents a set of interim yardsticks, subject to future refinements, from the background of the goals and objectives presented in the National Program of NCLIS.

The assessment herein of shortfalls on the national level in numbers of staff, sizes of collections and rates of acquisitions, and in library space, highlights priority needs. The Inventory opens to public view the libraries' greatest needs, so that attention may focus on debating and choosing the best ways to provide needed financial support and to use most effectively the resources now available. Our nation's libraries have long been subsidized by the tradition of volunteerism among library employees; we can no longer expect such invisible support. We also cannot take for granted adequate funding by municipal governments and educational institutions, generally hard-pressed by growing service demands and continuing inflation.

The 1975 National Inventory is a continuation of the effort launched by the ALA in 1964-65, and is a significant expansion of the first inventory. The thrust of the initial effort was to assess the support needed to bring the library establishment of the nation up to stated standards, mostly ones that had been developed and recognized by the profession. These encompassed print volumes, professional staff, and operating expenditures. The resulting dramatic presentation of gaps in library support is credited by some observers with providing much of the impetus for enactment of major Federal support for the expansion of library services through amendments to the Elementary-Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act and the Library Services and Construction Act. A decade later, we can point to much progress. But the needs have grown, as well, and have become more diverse and more complex.

In the current study, we have taken a second reading, to assess once more the condition of the library establishment and examine the apparent

trends over the decade. In contrast to Castagna's '65 study, we have not used existing standards as our yardstick. In place of these standards, we have developed what we refer to as "Indicators of Need." While these indicators are based on, and derived from, a study of existing U.S. library "standards," minimum requirements, and "guidelines," they are not intended to be used as standards per se. In the United States, standards for libraries have traditionally been promulgated by the professional societies. Federal agencies, such as NCLIS, may encourage and support the formulation of standards; they do not usually define or enforce them. Moreover, some professionals have expressed concern that quantitative measures are not viable as "standards" against which to gauge library performance. Quantitative measures have advantages of unambiguous definition, ease of assessment, clarity of comparison. At least at this stage, however, a consensus has not emerged on quantitative measures suitable for purposes of the Inventory as sufficient criteria for standards for library service. These Indicators of Need, then, are not promulgated as standards. They are instead put forth as one group of quantitative elements which describe part of current library performance.

The National Inventory of Library Needs includes in its scope public libraries, public school library/media centers, and academic libraries. Other information services, organized to meet the needs of specialized interest groups, are diverse and have not yet been well described in statistical terms. Moreover, to a substantial extent, these "Special Libraries" serve single unique organizations, either in the public sector or in the "market" sector. It has not been feasible within this project to define measures of need for special library information services applicable to broad categories of libraries. Certainly,

no criteria have come to our attention as suitable measures which could be summed up nationally to assess gaps or adequacy for Special Libraries. Some of the other important resource centers for which comparable data are not available are information centers, unaffiliated professional schools, and research libraries not associated with universities. Although these institutions must be omitted from this source book, it is hoped that fucure expanded data collection efforts will allow a more comprehensive view of information services.

The Inventory omits important topics on which national data is not available, such as intangible aspects of library service, and utilization. Fortunately, other studies and evaluations, recently conducted, on-going, and planned, address some of the issues necessarily omitted here. (see Appendix B and Appendix D)

The reader should bear in mind that the data collection efforts, in 1974 and 1975, largely predated the recent fiscal traumas experienced by several major city public library systems, most visibly in New York City. To get a reading on the effects of municipal financial crises on public library support, library directors or finance directors in 20 of the largest urban library systems were interviewed informally. These officials were generous in commenting on the current situation and their prognosis for the future. A variety of responses was received, ranging from enthusiasm and optimism from officials whose libraries were flourishing, to extreme discouragement. Half of these officials, however, reported significant funding problems which had affected services in 1976 as compared with 1974; several more expected problems in the near future.

Although it is not possible to generalize about big city libraries on the basis of these discussions, it is clear that in some cities the status of the library can change dramatically in a few years time. The New York library systems have seen their operating budgets decrease by 40 percent in a three-year period, resulting in drastic cuts in service in the form of branches closed or paired with others. Unfortunately, these trends of the period between 1974 and 1977 are not adequately reflected in the data presented here.

The data and analysis presented herein provide a broad examination, to be considered in light of other evidence and impressions, of the status and performance of libraries in the United States. Such is the objective: broad, national assessments, not a "grading" of individual libraries. And this assessment is not for invidious comparisons or to honor the exceptional, but to help guide planning and technical development and program formulation, so that many more of our libraries may attain the excellence of our best present ones.

3. INDICATORS OF NEEDS SELECTED FOR THE 1975 NATIONAL INVENTORY

An initial step in conducting such an assessment of the resources needed to give our citizens access to the information they need is to define useful gauges or indexes to serve as proxies for performance measures. The approach used and the resulting indicators are discussed in this chapter.

Each individual has many roles: learners (throughout life) homemakers, parents/teachers, workers, citizens in neighborhoods and communities and larger political entities, members of varied interest groups. Each of these roles implies different information needs. The three major categories of libraries addressed here--Public, Academic and School--embrace many, though not all, of these varied information needs. For each category we have developed a small group of indicators based on past experience, current standards in the profession, and the advice and guidance of knowledgeable professionals, many of whom are active in the library associations and have served on the Advisory Committee for this project.

In selecting the indicators for this national assessment, it was decided to use only measures for which (a) national data have been collected, and (b) a reasonably acceptable level of minimum adequacy can be defined. The resources ("inputs") analyzed for this Inventory are Staffing, Collections, Acquisitions, Space, and Operating Expenditures. One measure of service or activity is considered: Hours of Service. For comparison, the 1965 Inventory used Professional Staff, Book Collection, and Operating Expenditures. The present Inventory also differs in that support staff are reported separately for public libraries and public school library/media centers. Thus, the 1975 Inventory addresses nine dimensions of library resources, as compared with three in 1965.

Indicators of needs in quantitative terms for these dimensions of resources are defined for public libraries, school library/media centers, and academic libraries, with two year colleges considered separately. The listing of specific indicators for each of these categories is given in Exhibits A through D. Exhibit E shows the standards used in the 1965 Inventory of Library Needs, for comparison.

The Indicators described here are not intended to be used or interpreted as evaluation criteria for individual libraries, but rather as indices to track the progress of the library establishment on a larger scale. However, the Indicators were partly derived from and have a clear relationship to the traditional sets of service standards that have been framed by professional associations and state agencies for some time.[1/] Appendix C, "Public Library Standards Reported in 1975," describes the characteristics of and variations among sets of standards currently in effect in the states. Tables are included there showing the range of quantitative standards relating to per capita support, materials collections, hours of service, and staff size, from the states and the ALA. Comparison of these ranges to the Indicators in Exhibit A will reveal some of the similarities as well as the differences between the Indicators and traditional standards.

Similarly, attention to standards for public school library/media centers has been very active, both in the States and at the national level. The Office of Libraries and Learning Resources, U.S. Office of Education, has in preparation a compilation and analysis of those standards. Nationally, the American Association of School Librarians and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology have published in 1975 standards for media programs for school districts and for individual schools.

1/ The "Indicators of Needs" have not, however, been endorsed by, or considered by, any of the Library Associations, and the Associations bear no responsibility for either the levels selected or the conceptual use of "Indicator of Need" herein. See Appendix B for discussion of some differing views on this topic.

In the case of academic libraries, the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) is active in defining standards for institutions of different types. A few state agencies, notably in New York, have developed standards for academic libraries as well. Those concerned with libraries in the three major types of institutions (universities, four-year colleges, and two-year colleges) generally argue for separate standards for each type. Committees now are at work on tailored standards for two-year college libraries and learning resource centers, and for university and research libraries. For this Inventory, separate two-year Indicators were devised, based largely on draft standards proposed in New York. For university libraries, however, indicators based on the four-year college standards have been applied, pending the development of a consensus on new standards for university and research libraries. Such new standards will probably suggest generally higher levels of resources than do the existing standards which apply to the four-year colleges.

These Indicators are relatively simple. They are not exhaustive in detail: for example, for this analysis we have applied no Indicator of Need for preparation of professional staff, none concerning their salaries, and none for the appropriate mix among librarians and media specialists and information scientists. The Indicators concisely summarize the description of condition.

However, the dimensions of staff, collections, acquisitions, space, and hours of service do cover, within a manageable framework, the major resources which control the scope of a library's program. The sixth Indicator, operating expenditures, is the means by which all the other resources are provided, and it covers as well the miscellaneous and quantitative elements not included in major categories. Operating expenditures is thus a "summary" Indicator.

The Indicators are quantitative, and knowledge of relevant magnitudes is crucial to planning and evaluating library service. They are not sufficient, alone, to ensure quality of service. Measures for the intangibles of library service, where available, complement Indicators such as these for many purposes. Although the qualitative aspects are highly significant to library users as well as the material resources treated here, they cannot be collected through recurring self-reporting systems such as the Libraries General Information Survey (LIBGIS). However, the author fully concurs with those in the profession who stress the importance of quality factors in information services, and the need to preserve a proper balance among the diverse elements of library performance.

Another consideration in using Indicators is that they are essentially gross measures appropriate for large scale comparisons and policy planning efforts. For a particular library, some of the Indicators may be inappropriate for reasons specific to that library; "grading" of individual libraries is not implied nor recommended. However, for libraries of a given type nationally, or as a state group, the expectation is that adequate service requires at least minimum levels of each major kind of resource, related to the population served and other factors associated with the service offered. Since the "Indicators of Needs" are minimums, a library system barely meeting all of the Indicators might not be able to provide fully adequate service in all respects.

Moreover, all but one of the "Indicators of Needs" are in terms of resource inputs, so they are gauges of the society's commitment of resources to the particular library service. Other means are used to assess how good a job is being done with the resources entrusted to the library.

Finally, we must recognize that the description of status and detection of trends provided by the Inventory will certainly be interesting and valuable to the profession, as an overview. Such an overview can usefully characterize some

dimensions of the enterprise, though it necessarily omits much that is important about specific services as particular locations by libraries. The National Inventory's "Indicators of Needs' serve a specific and targeted purpose. They complement many other ongoing evaluation activities directed toward developing better knowledge of our performance as a profession, and better tools for enriching that performance.

EXHIBIT A

INDICATORS OF NEEDS BY PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1975

1. Staff	
a. Professional	One full time equivalent (FTE) per 6,000 persons in the population of the area served.
b. Support*	Two per professional, or per professional expected by 1a, whichever is greater.
2. Collection	
a. Print materials: Books, journal periodicals, and microform equivalents	10,000 volumes, or three per capita, whichever is greater, up to 500,000 population; above 500,000 population, 1.5 million volumes plus two per capita in excess of 500,000.
b. Audiovisual and other materials	Up to 25,000 population, 1,000 titles, or one per ten persons, whichever is greater (based on audio recordings); 25,000 to 50,000, 2,500 titles plus one per nine persons in excess of 25,000 (based on audio recordings plus at least 8mm films); 50,000 to 150,000, 5,300 titles plus one per 17 persons in excess of 50,000 (based on audio recordings, 8mm and 16mm films, framed prints, slides. . .) 150,000 and up, 17,500 titles plus 21 per thousand persons above 150,000 (based on full range of materials, dominated by 16mm films and audio recordings).
3. Acquisitions during the year	
a. Print materials	One per six persons up to 500,000 population, plus one per eight persons above 500,000 population
b. Audiovisual materials	10% of collection expected by 2b, for population up to one million; 7% of collection expected by 2b, for population exceeding one million.
4. Net assignable space	0.6 sq.ft. per capita in the main library.**
5. Operating Expenditures	$9 per capita for up to 150,000 population; $10 p.c. for libraries serving 150 to 500,000; $12 p.c. for libraries serving more than 500,000
6. Hours of Service, Main Library	45 hours per week for population up to 25,000; 66 hours per week for population of 25,000 and more

* Technical, clerical, secretarial . . .; does not include Plant operation and maintenance staff.

**Actual space in main library can be compared to the indicator of space needed for more than half of the public libraries in 1975--those with only a main library; for the larger libraries, the space in main library is not separable from the LIBGIS reports, which called for total "net area, in square feet, assigned for library purposes."

EXHIBIT B

INDICATORS OF NEEDS BY SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS, 1975

1. Staff	
a. Professional*	One full time equivalent per 250 pupils or major fraction thereof, up to 500; plus one per 500 additional pupils or major fraction thereof.
b. Support*	Two per 250 pupils or major fraction thereof up to 500; plus one per 250 additional pupils or major fraction thereof.
2. Collection	
a. Print Materials: Books, bound journals, and microform equivalents.	8,000 titles, representing 10,000 volumes, or 20 per pupil, whichever is greater.
b. Audiovisual and other materials	10,000 item titles, or 20 per pupil, whichever is greater.
3. Acquisitions during the year**	
a. Print Materials	10% of collection in print materials, or of Indicator 2a, whichever is greater.
b. Audivisual and other	10% of collection of audiovisual and other materials, or of Indicator 2b, whichever is greater.
4. Net assignable space***	8.0 sq.ft. per pupil in membership.
5. Operating Expenditures****	$115 per pupil (10% of 1974-75 national average actual expenditures per pupil in average daily membership).
6. Hours of Service	30 per week.

*Indicators are for needs by level of work responsibility, without reference to specific credentials. The Survey of Library/Media Centers collected data in terms of certificated and non-certificated staff. These will, in the absence of more precise data by duties performed, be used for comparison: certificated staff to the need for professionals, and non-certificated staff to need for support personnel. Support includes technical, clerical, secretarial,. . .; does not include plant operation and maintenance. The two Indicators for staff are independent; adequacy of staffing requires meeting each separately. Additional staff in either category do not compensate for deficits in the other in order to meet the indicated needs.

**Acquisitions should amount to 10% of collections, in addition to duplicates/replacements and to textbook acquisitions. This also excludes acquisitions for initial collections of new Library/Media Centers.

***This is a minimal requirement, not providing for media production/television studio space.

****Excluding salaries and wages.

EXHIBIT C

INDICATORS OF NEEDS BY ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, 1975

1.	**Staff**	
	a. Professional	One professional per 500 FTE students up to 10,000; plus one per 1,000 FTE above 10,000; plus one per 100,000 volumes in collection; plus one per 5,000 additions during the year.
	b. Support*	Two per professional, or per professional expected by 1a, whichever is greater.
2.	**Collection**	
	a. Print materials: Books, bound journals, and microform equivalents.	85,000 volumes plus 100 per FTE faculty plus 15 per FTE student, plus allowance for fields taught**
	b. Audiovisual and other materials	
3.	Acquisitions during the year	5% of collection, or of Indicator from 2, whichever is greater.
4.	Net assignable space	6.25 sq.ft. per student plus collection space*** plus 25% of the sum (for administration space).
5.	Operating Expenditures	6% of educational and general expenditures
6.	Hours of Service, Main Library	60 hours per week.

* Technical, clerical, secretarial . . .; does not include Plant operation and maintenance.

** Allowance of 350 vols. per undergraduate major or minor field; 6,000 vols. per Masters Field, if no higher degree offered in field; 3,000 vols. per Masters degree if a higher degree is offered; 6,000 vols. per 6th year specialist degree field; and 25,000 vols. per Doctoral field.

***0.10 sq.ft./vol. for the first 150,000 volumes, 0.09/vol. for the next 150,000 vols., 0.08/vol. for the next 300,000 vols., and 0.07/vol. above 600,000 vols.

EXHIBIT D

INDICATORS OF RESOURCES NEEDED BY TWO-YEAR COLLEGE LIBRARIES
OR LEARNING RESOURCES CENTERS, 1975

1.	**Staff**	
	a. Professional	Minimum of three; one per 600 FTE students
	b. Support	Two per professional, or per professional expected by 1(a), whichever is greater.
2.	**Collection**	
	a. Volumes of books and bound journals, and microform equivalents.	40,000 volumes, plus 50 per FTE faculty, plus 10 per FTE student, plus 165 per major/minor field of study; counting each unit of audio-visual material (motion picture, audio recording, or filmstrip) as a volume.
	b. Audiovisual and other materials	
3.	Acquisitions during the year	5% of collection, or of Indicator from 2, whichever is greater.
4.	Net assignable space	5.25 sq.ft. per FTE/^{student}, plus allowance for collection and administration as in other academic libraries.
5.	Operating Expenditures	6% of general and educational expenditures
6.	Hours of services, Main Library	60 per week

EXHIBIT E

STANDARDS USED IN "NATIONAL INVENTORY OF LIBRARY NEEDS," 1965

School Libraries (applies to schools of 150 or more pupils served by a central library)

Volumes: 6000 for up to 200 pupils, plus 5 vols. per additional pupil up to 1000 pupils; above 1000 pupils, 10 books per capita.

Annual expenditures for books: "...In schools having 200-249 students ...at least $1000-$1500. In schools having 250 or more students ...at least $4-$6 per student."

Professional staff: For the first 900 students or fraction thereof: one librarian for each 300 students or major fraction thereof. For each additional 400 students or major fraction thereof, one librarian.

Public Libraries

Volumes: 10,000 for libraries serving less than 2500 population; to 2 books per capita for libraries serving 25,000 to 50,000 people; to 100,000 vols. plus 1.5 volumes per capita for libraries serving more than 50,000 people.

Professional Staff: One for libraries serving less than 2500 population; to two for libraries serving 25,000 to 50,000; and for libaries serving more than 50,000, six professional positions plus one additonal for each additional 7500 people.

Operating Expenditures:

Population of Service Area	Floor
Below 2,500	$ 14,000
2,500 - 4,999	22,000
5,000 - 9,999	38,000
10,000 - 24,999	66,000
25,000 - 49,999	127,000
50,000 and more	$4.47 per capita

Academic Libraries

Collection: 4-year institutions
50,000 volumes for up to 600 FTE (full-time equivalent) students. 10,000 volumes for each 200 (or major fraction) additional FTE students.
2-year institutions
20,000 volumes for up to 1,000 FTE students. 5,000 volumes for each 500 (or major fraction) FTE students beyond 1,000

Staff: 4-year institutions
For up to 600 FTE students, 3 librarians. For each additional 300 FTE students (or major fraction), 1 librarian.
2-year institutions
For up to 500 FTE students, 2 librarians. For each additional 500 FTE students (or major fraction), 1 librarian.

Expenditure Percentage: 4-year institutions
Total library operating expenditures should equal 5 percent of the institution's total educational and general expenditures.
2-year institutions
Total library operating expenditures should equal 5 percent of the institution's total educational and general expenditures.

Price Standards

Cost per volume (acquisition)		
	School Library	$3.64
	Public Library	4.63
	Academic Library	5.20
Cost per volume (preparation)		
	Public Library	$3.37
	Academic Library	3.80
Professional Staff entrance salary (per year)		$6,000.

4. PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The 8307 public libraries in the United States in 1974 served communities and areas having a population of 198.6 million people at the 1970 Census, leaving between 5 and 6 million Americans unserved by public library service as of 1970. Moreover, in some jurisdictions, parts of the area may be only nominally served. Thus, the U.S. population not having in-person access to public libraries in 1975 was probably between 5 and 10 million. In this chapter, the public libraries' resources and hours of service will be examined and compared to the "Indicators of Need" previously described. The libraries' resources and characteristics are as reported by a nationally representative sample of the public libraries to the National Center for Education Statistics in the Libraries General Information Surveys-Public Libraries, 1974.

Staffing

Nationally, public libraries have a strong cadre of professional staff. Two-thirds of public libraries have professional staff at least equal in number to the minimum needs for the population served. Yet, the shortages existing in the other third of the libraries amount to one-fourth the national minimum requirement--more than 8,000 positions (see Table 4.7). The relative adequacy of professional staffing appears to be highest in the libraries serving fewer than 10,000 persons--probably because small libraries usually have at least a full-time librarian, even if a part-time librarian might meet the need in some sense. Aside from these the libraries serving populations of over 500,000, those in central cities, and those in the Great Lakes and Plains Region followed closely by the North Atlantic Region, are best staffed with professionals (see Tables 4.3, 4.4, 4.5).

The circulation per capita reported varies greatly among libraries, from less than 2.0 to more than 6.5. In 1974, circulation per capita was positively associated with professional staffing, suggesting that service received by the public is directly and strongly influenced by numerical adequacy of professional staff (see Table 4.7).

For the country as a whole, the support staff in 1974 was less than half the indicated minimum needs. The shortage was worst in the smaller libraries, and least in the largest. Libraries in the West and Southwestern Region were better staffed with support personnel than those in other Regions on the whole. Only 8% of the libraries were adequately staffed with support personnel. Those libraries least well staffed with support personnel also accounted for the bulk of shortages in professional staff (see Table 4.7). The evidence suggests that in general public libraries are not seeking to substitute non-professional for professional librarians, but are "making do" with inadequate numbers in both categories under budgetary pressures.

Despite a substantial relative increase in professional staff from 1962 to 1974, public libraries were not generally better equipped to serve the needs, as measured by accepted professional criteria. Indeed, in 1974 many of the nation's libraries were short of the 1962 standard for professional librarians, despite the growth in library service expectations since that date (see Table 4.2).

More than half of the public libraries' operating expenditures for 1974, or $588 million, were paid for salaries and wages for professional and support staff. It is estimated that to bring each library not then staffed to indicated needs up to those minimum levels, an additional $340 million would have been necessary.

Collections

Public libraries held approximately 400 million volumes (and volume equivalents)of print materials in 1974. However, nearly 600 million would have been needed to meet the indicated needs to serve the population. Since some libraries hold somewhat more than the "minimum needs," the shortages aggregate about 230 million volume equivalents, rather than 200 (see Table 4.8).

Holdings of print materials by public libraries have grown by 64% from 1962 to 1974. However, the aggregate need, based on population growth and current indicated needs per capita (reflecting the increased volume of knowledge and of print materials), has risen by 72%. The estimated total shortage in 1962 was about 100 million volumes; in 1974 it was estimated at nearly 230 million volume equivalents (see Table 4.9).

Nonprint collections as reported in 1974 total more than 45 million items, of which audiovisual materials account for 8.3 million. Large numbers of "all other" library collection items were reported by a limited number of libraries, many of them large urban systems. The aggregate of nonprint collections exceeded by far the indicated needs of 19 million items. However, because many libraries fell far short of their indicated needs, the aggregate shortage is 56% of the indicated needs. The great variation in numbers of items reported probably results from the diversity of items classified in the "all other library materials" category: maps, games, specimens, flat pictures, etc. For example, a few libraries have undertaken programs of lending art reproductions or have developed map or chart collections or other specialties, programs which result in holding substantial numbers of nonprint items other than audiovisual. Other libraries without such program emphasis have no "all other" holdings at all.

Audiovisual materials were not generally a highly significant feature of public library collections by 1965. The Inventory in that year did not cover any nonprint materials.

Urban, suburban, and non-SMSA* libraries in 1974 had similar patterns with respect to print collections -- each category as a group holding about 2/3 of the indicated needs. High reported holdings of nonprint materials, however, occurred mostly among urban and suburban libraries, concurrent with large shortages by other libraries in the same categories.(see Table 4.8).

By size class of library in terms of population served, the smallest (less than 25,000 persons) and the largest (more than 500,000 persons) were in the best position with respect to adequacy of print collections, while libraries serving 100-500 thousand people had aggregate shortages almost equal to holdings. With respect to nonprint collections, the largest libraries as a group had most adequate collections, and the adequacy was steadily smaller, on the average, for the libraries of smaller size groups (see Table 4.10).

Shortages in materials were most severe in the Southeastern Region, amounting to more than 60% of the indicated needs for the populations served in both print and nonprint materials. The West and Southwestern Region and the Great Lakes and Plains Region also had shortages in nonprint materials exceeding half of their indicated needs (see Tables 4.11 and 4.12).

The adequacy of print collections is highly skewed. Twenty-eight percent of public libraries in the country, serving 16% of the population, have print collections as large as their minimum needs, and 13% of libraries (serving 4% of the population) have collections as much as 40% above their minimum needs. These generally smaller-than-average libraries are heavily used; the latter group reports an average circulation per capita of 9.35, in contrast with 5.10

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* Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

for public libraries as a whole, and an estimated 6.25 for public libraries holding 100% of minimum needs. At the other extreme, 11% of libraries, serving 11% of the population, have collections of less than 30% of minimum needs, and those libraries circulate on the average less than 2.00 volumes per capita per year, ranging down to less than 1.00 for many individual libraries in that group (see Table 4.13).

Nationwide, 16% of the population served by libraries has direct access to the size of collection of print materials indicated as needed for the size of community. To give all library patrons access to the indicated size of collections, by acquiring the materials to bring each collection up to indicated need, would have required $1.5 billion in 1974 at 1974 prices, estimated conservatively.

The cost for filling collection gaps as realized on inputed average acquisition costs based on 1974 expenditures for additions and 1974 additions. To the extent that public libraries acquire printed materials from governments and private donors without charge, the indicated average acquisition cost per volume is too low, and the inputed cost to fill gaps is too low. For example, if 10% of the acquisitions were free, then the average cost for purchased books would be 1.00 + (1.00 - 0.10) or 11% greater than the average cost derived by this estimation procedure. (See pages 248-249).

Acquisitions

Nationally, public libraries added in 1974 a little less than 90% as much print materials as the indicated need--some 28 million volume equivalents. Thus, in sheer magnitude the shortages in collections are not being reduced. Naturally, the acquisitions made are extremely important in maintaining the quality of collections; substantial deficits in needed acquisitions, even if one time, seriously affect the current adequacy of collections. Updating of materials, and coverage of the new production in science and literature and the whole range of knowledge, are dependent on sustained continuing acquisitions at the indicated needs pace, as a minimum (see Table 4.15).

Many libraries had a good acquisitions program in 1974--over half at least meet the minimum need, and almost a third acquired 40% above the minimum need, thus strengthening collections significantly. On the other hand, 25% of public libraries added less than 60% of minimum print materials indicated for their

populations (see Table 4.18). The aggregate shortfall in acquisition of print materials during 1974 was 9.5 million volumes.

Nonprint materials added, nationwide, were 2.7 million items, of which one-third was audiovisual material. The indicated needs were 1.9 million. However, because libraries varied greatly in acquisitions, large shortages--totalling 1.1 million items--occurred concurrently with major additions.

The acquisition patterns described for the nation as a whole applied with minor variations to urban, suburban, and non-SMSA libraries. The last category had somewhat larger relative shortages, and urban libraries somewhat smaller, than the aggregates. By population size, the smaller libraries--those serving fewer than 25,000 persons, added more print volumes (or equivalent) during the year than the indicated minimum needs, and had smaller relative shortfalls in acquisitions than did the larger libraries. By contrast, these small libraries, especially those serving fewer than 10,000 people, had relatively large shortfalls in acquiring nonprint materials (up to more than 80%) (see Table 4.16).

By region, the Southeastern Region had the greatest relative shortfall in acquiring both print and nonprint materials. The Great Lakes and Plains Region followed, and with respect to nonprint materials had shortfalls aggregating more than 60% of the total indicated needs. These shortfalls duplicate exactly the regional pattern for collections held, indicating that in 1974 the existing deficiencies were becoming more aggravated, rather than being ameliorated (see Table 4.17).

Indeed, only 28% of all public libraries added nonprint materials at as much as 40% of the indicated need for numbers of items per year for their populations. Sixty percent of libraries reported less than 10% as many nonprint acquisitions as are indicated by the population they serve (see Table 4.18). The numerous (13% of all) public libraries buying nonprint materials at 140% of "minimum" will, if they are able to sustain acquisitions consistently, build modern, broadly diversified collections. The preponderance of libraries which do not acquire audiovisual and other materials can offer more limited print-only services.

The cost in 1974 to have met all the shortfalls in print materials acquisitions would have been $66 million, distributed appropriately. This would have meant an increase of 43% in the expenditures recorded in that year for books, bound periodicals, and microforms ($155 million). This estimate is based on an average price derived by the expenditures for print materials divided by volumes added--which understates the average purchase price per volume to the extent that some volumes are acquired without charge from governments, and from individual and organizational donations and bequests.

Space

For the country as a whole, public libraries reported in 1974 that they devote 80 million square feet to library purposes. By contrast, the stated indicator of 0.6 square feet per person served for the main library alone yields a minimum for main service outlets of almost 120 million square feet. For libraries which occupied total space less than the indicated need for main libraries only, the difference between the two numbers is a minimum shortage of space--in some cases understating the actual shortage by a considerable amount. The total of these minimum shortages is 54 million net square feet (see Table 4.19). If actual space in main outlets alone were available, the total assigned space in them would be much less than 80 million--and the actual total shortage would be seen to be much greater than 54 million.

By observation, it seems clear that many multi-outlet library systems have much more space in branch outlets dispersed throughout the area served than in the main library. In fact, some systems now reject the concept of a main library, designating several libraries as equal major facilities, each with a geographic area and/or a subject matter lead role.

It may be that branches are now more analogous to "main outlets" than they were at the time guidelines were initially expressed in terms of space in the main library per person served by the entire system. On that basis, the comparison

to which we were forced by the lack of separate data on space in main outlets may be appropriate. (In any event, the space shortages are clearly minimums.)

The shortages indicated seem to be approximately similar in relative proportions for urban, suburban, and non-SMSA libraries taken as categories. Libraries serving communities of different sizes also seem to have roughly the same incidence of shortages in space, except that the smaller libraries, serving less than 10,000 people, are relatively less short of space. Actually, 40% of the population in communities of that class are served by libraries having space at least equal to the indicated minimum, compared to 16% of the population for the nation as a whole (see Table 4.20).

Severe space shortage is common. About 35% of all public libraries, serving 63% of the population, and employing 48% of the library staff in the nation, occupy space which amounts to less than 60% of the indicated minimum needs for their population size (see Table 4.22).

The potential cost for alleviating the indicated space shortages has not been imputed to individual libraries and summed in this analysis. The customary options of renting space commercially or building new facilities have tremendous cost variations from locality to locality. In addition, many public jurisdictions now have or expect to have available space from reductions in scale in other public operations -- notably in public elementary-secondary education. Thus varied possibilities for increasing public library space may be open to authorities choosing to do so. Each would involve one-time costs, at the least for renovation and adapting to library use. The maintenance costs to be added to operating budgets would be approximately proportional to the

increased area to be maintained. The reported total actual area is 80.47 million square feet, and the reported 1974 costs for plant operations and maintenance was $106.9 million. At the overall average per square foot cost of $1.33, the additional cost for 54 million square feet (the minimum shortage) would be $71.8 million, for a combined operations and maintenance requirement, for 134 million square feet of library space, of $178.7 million (see Table 4.30).

Hours of Service

One-half of the population served by libraries has at least as many hours of in-person access as the indicated minimum--66 per week for cities over 25,000 and 45 per week for cities under 25,000. Sixty percent of people in central cities, and two-thirds of those in cities of 500,000 and more, have such access (see Table 4.23).

The constitutencies of non-SMSA library jurisdictions, and of the smaller communities, are most likely to have fewer than adequate hours of available library service. Two-thirds of non-SMSA libraries are open fewer than the hours indicated for their populations. In communities of less than 10,000 taken together, 77% of the population has access to library service less than 45 hours per week (see Table 4.23).

Libraries serving nearly three-fourths of the national population offer service to the public 90% or more of the indicated hours. These are only 35% of the libraries, accounting for 77% of print collections--so they are on the average twice as large as the numerous small libraries which open for fewer hours per week (see Table 4.25).

On the rough assumption that in general, an operating library could extend hours at an average per-hour cost of two-thirds the current staff cost per hour[1/],

1/ On the basis that overhead would not be increased, and the incremental hours would at least initially have lower than average patronage and hence could be served by somewhat less than the average level of operating staff.

it is estimated that all public libraries could have met the indicated needs for hours of service by additional expenditures of $30.6 million, distributed appropriately among those libraries which were open fewer than the indicated hours.

Operating Expenditures

The indicated minimum levels of operating expenditures for adequate public library programs were achieved in 1974 by only 9% of libraries, serving 9% of the population (see Table 4.29). In suburban areas (SMSA counties outside the central county), 17% of the population is served by libraries reaching the per capita support indicated. Ninety-eight percent of the population served by libraries outside SMSAs are supported at less than the indicated levels (see Table 4.26).

By size class, libraries serving 10,000-100,000 people are most likely to be adequately supported. Twelve percent of the populations affected were served by libraries receiving the indicated support, whereas only 9% nationwide received the indicated support.

The libraries reaching or exceeding the indicated minimum operating expenditures per capita for library services tend to be jurisdictions receiving larger amounts of State and Federal aid including revenue sharing, for library purposes. Libraries which spent as much or more than the indicated minimum received $1.01 per capita on the average, and those which spent less than 50% of the indicated minimum received an average of only $0.63 per capita. Large variations occur--some libraries with more than $1.22 per capita aid receipts have very modest total expenditures per capita, and many libraries exceed expected minimum expenditures even though they have little or no aid receipts for

library purposes. The indicators of need are $9 to $12 per capita, depending on population, so that it is not surprising that as much as $1.00 per capita from other levels of government would noticeably improve the record.

This evidence, despite the variability observed, gives a basis for confidence that in general the receipt of aid for library purposes does not substitute for local effort, but adds to it, and possibly may in some cases have multiplier effects.

The aggregate shortage in operating expenditures in 1974 was $1 billion, almost equal to the actual operating expenditures. The shortfall is very general--across urbanization categories, population size classes, and Regions. As previously stated, 9% of libraries--and 10% of our people--do enjoy library service supported at levels at least up to minimum needs. Thus, the criteria are not impossible to attain. Needs are identified by responsible professional judgment to provide modest adequate library service programs. The problem posed by the observed deficits in library resources is how much the services are valued by the public and the public's decision-makers. Thoughtful examination of the subtle indirect costs of doing without services, and consideration of trade-offs within the realm of information services and between information services and other expenditures, will be appropriate to the forthcoming State and Governors' Conferences and White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services.

TABLE 4.1 PUBLIC LIBRARIES STAFF: NATIONAL SUMMARY, 1974

	Professional	Support
1. Actual Staff	36,131	43,531
2. Sum of Indicated Minimum Staff Needs	33,091	89,162
3. Staff Shortages[a/]	8,454	47,963
4. Libraries Meeting Indicated Needs	65%	8%
5. Total Public Libraries	8,307	
6. Population Served (millions)	198.6	
7. Population Served by Libraries Not Staffed to Indicated Needs (millions)	187.6 (94%)	
8. Aggregate Salaries	$ 588.3 million	
9. Additional Budget Required to Fill Staff Shortages (estimated)	$ 344.5 million	

a/ Shortages exceed the difference between "Indicated Needs" and "actual" since some individual libraries have staff above the indicated minima.

TABLE 4.2 PUBLIC LIBRARIES PROFESSIONAL STAFF, 1974 AND 1962

	1974	1962	% Change
1. Professional Staff	36,131	19,855	+82.0
2. Number of Public Libraries Reported	8,307	6,318 a/	+26.1
3. Population Served (millions)	198.6	155.7	+27.6
4. Professional Staff Needed	33,091	26,233 b/	+76.6
5. Shortage in Professional Staff	8,454	6,378	+32.5
6. "Professional Staff Index" c/	109.2	75.7	na
7. 1974 Professional Staff Which Would be Needed at 1964 Standard d/	26,291	na	na
8. 1974 Shortage at 1964 Standard d/	2,639	na	na

a/ The population of public libraries was 7,257; survey responses were received from 6,589, and 6,318 of those reported adequately on professional staff.

b/ "1962 need" has been approximated for this analysis by adding the shortage then computed to the total actual. This overstates minimum needs to the extent that some libraries are in fact above that minimum.

c/ The "professional staff index" is the ratio of actual professional staff to indicated minimum need for professional staff, as a percentage. The source data for 1962 do not show "needs" for those libraries having as much or more than needed, so the ratio of actual to the sum of (a) needs for libraries having shortages and (b) actual for libraries not having shortages is shown. Obviously, this ratio could not exceed 100. Since the two Indexes are not computed on the same basis, a percentage change could not appropriately be calculated.

A different Index, called here the "Professional Staff Fulfillment Index," defined as 100 less the ratio of shortages to needs as a percentage, is useful as an indicator of the professional staff additions needed, on a relative basis. The value of that Index for 1974 is 74.5.

d/ Minimum possible need, from summary data by size classes; "standard" is one full time professional for each library serving less than 2,500 population, to two for libraries serving 25 to 50 thousand, and for libraries serving 50,000 and more, six professionals plus one additional for each additional 7,500 people.

TABLE 4.3 PUBLIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, BY POPULATION SERVED

	Size Class of Library (Population Served) (thousands)				
	500+	100-500	25-10[illegible]	10-25	Less than 10
1. Number of Libraries	50	284	1,176	1,367	5,430
2. Population Served (millions)	49.8	55.0	55.9	21.6	16.3
Professional Staff:					
3. Minimum Staff Indicated	8,293	9,171	9,313	3,601	2,714
4. Staff, Actual	8,039	7,692	9,954	4,726	5,721
5. Staff Shortages[a/]	1,535	2,986	2,735	840	359
Support Staffing:					
6. Minimum Staff Indicated	19,149	21,356	25,377	11,132	12,160
7. Staff, Actual	13,357	11,978	11,683	4,259	2,257
8. Staff Shortages [a/]	6,020	10,025	14,608	7,241	10,069
9. Population Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Minimum Staff Needs (millions)	45.3	52.5	53.4	20.3	16.0
10. Proportion of Population Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Minimum Staff Needs (%)	91	95	96	94	98
11. Salaries, Actual (million)	$ 199.8	$ 150.1	$ 149.2	$ 56.3	$ 33.0
12. Salaries, Estimated Needed for Staff Shortages (million)	$ 61.1	$ 83.0	$ 94.9	$ 43.0	$ 62.5

a/ Shortages exceed the difference between "Indicated Needs" and "actual" since some individual libraries have staff above the indicated minima.

TABLE 4.4 PUBLIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, BY URBANIZATION [a/]

	SMSA--Central	SMSA--P	X--SMSA
1. Number of Libraries	611	2,279	5,417
2. Population Served (millions)	97.8	51.4	49.3
Professional Staff:			
3. Minimum Staff Indicated	16,302	8,569	8,221
4. Staff, Actual	15,817	10,548	9,767
5. Staff Shortages [b/]	3,645	2,234	2,576
Support Staffing:			
6. Minimum Staff Indicated	38,923	25,564	24,686
7. Staff, Actual	24,300	12,212	7,020
8. Staff Shortages [b/]	15,423	14,533	18,008
9. Population Served by Libraries Not Having Indicated Minimum Staff Needed (millions)	91.3	47.3	49.0
10. Salaries, Actual (million)	$ 336.9	$ 165.3	$ 86.1
11. Salaries, Estimated Needed Staff Shortages (million)	$ 129.6	$ 98.8	$ 116.1

a/ SMSA--Central refers to the central counties of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas; SMSA--P includes all of the peripheral counties included in SMSAs; X-SMSA includes all cities, towns, and rural areas outside SMSAs.

b/ Shortages exceed the difference between "Indicated Needs" and "actual" since some individual libraries have staff above the indicated minima.

TABLE 4.5A PUBLIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

State	Population Served (thousands)	Professional Staff		Support Staff		Population Served by Libraries Not Staffed to "Needs" (thousands)
		Indicated Minimum Need	Shortage	Indicated Minimum Need	Shortage	
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More [a]	a	b	c	d	e	f
Connecticut	2,607	434	69	1,361	743	2,442
Maine	289	48	13	124	5	289
Maryland	4,358	726	98	2,511	1,484	4,358
Massachusetts	3,431	572	13	2,793	1,923	3,114
New Jersey	5,029	838	211	2,514	1,029	4,769
New York	13,249	2,208	193	5,225	594	7,442
Pennsylvania	9,290	1,548	590	3,215	1,424	9,150
Delaware, D.C. New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont	1,417	236	18	639	212	1,417
REGION	39,670	6,612	1,205	18,383	7,414	32,981
Libraries Serving Less than 25,000 [b]	13,601	2,267	385	7,679	4,712	12,399
TOTAL REGION [c]	53,271	8,879	1,590	26,062	12,126	45,380

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

TABLE 4.5B PUBLIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS REGION

State	Population Served (thousands)	Professional Staff		Support Staff		Population Served by Libraries Not Staffed to "Needs" (thousands)
		Indicated Minimum Need	Shortage	Indicated Minimum Need	Shortage	
	a	b	c	d	e	f
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More [a]						
Illinois	6,952	1,159	255	2,747	919	6,640
Indiana	3,659	610	110	1,346	524	3,659
Iowa	1,017	169	10	667	481	1,017
Kansas	1,029	171	21	652	504	1,029
Michigan	6,705	1,117	244	2,843	1,788	6,601
Minnesota	3,292	549	181	1,256	432	2,858
Missouri	3,521	587	103	1,842	1,049	3,521
Ohio	10,041	1,674	251	4,445	2,013	10,041
Wisconsin	2,072	345	1	1,499	1,112	2,072
Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota	642	107	10	240	133	642
REGION	38,929	6,488	1,187	17,538	8,955	38,077
Libraries Serving Less than 25,000 [b]	11,779	1,963	246	9,287	7,740	11,697
TOTAL REGION [c]	50,708	8,451	1,433	26,824	16,695	49,774

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

TABLE 4.5C PUBLIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, SOUTHEASTERN REGION

State	Population Served (Thousands)	Professional Staff		Support Staff		Population Served by Libraries Not Staffed to "Needs" (thousands)
		Indicated Minimum Need	Shortage	Indicated Minimum Need	Shortage	
	a	b	c	d	e	f
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More [a/]						
Alabama	2,714	452	129	921	673	2,714
Arkansas	1,596	266	76	599	510	1,596
Florida	9,237	1,539	987	3,106	2,117	9,237
Georgia	3,540	590	166	1,258	670	3,540
Kentucky	2,255	376	149	762	457	2,255
Louisiana	2,966	494	106	1,078	686	2,966
Mississippi	2,067	345	97	719	368	2,067
North Carolina	4,869	812	430	1,624	860	4,869
South Carolina	2,588	431	294	863	461	2,588
Tennessee	4,986	831	390	1,805	1,375	4,986
Virginia	4,026	671	242	1,435	586	3,374
West Virginia	1,241	207	51	527	397	1,241
REGION	42,085	7,014	3,118	14,697	9,160	41,434
Libraries Serving Less than 25,000 [b/]	5,567	928	341	2,444	1,943	5,459
TOTAL REGION [c/]	47,652	7,942	3,458	17,141	11,104	46,893

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

TABLE 4.5D PUBLIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, WEST AND SOUTHWESTERN REGION

State	Population Served (thousands)	Professional Staff		Support Staff		Population Served by Libraries Not Staffed to "Needs" (thousands)
		Indicated Minimum Need	Shortage	Indicated Minimum Need	Shortage	
	a	b	c	d	e	f
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More a/						
Alaska	294	49	19	98	10	294
Arizona	1,542	257	68	554	265	1,542
California	19,583	3,264	894	7,041	1,258	18,529
Colorado	2,077	346	82	863	460	2,077
Nevada	473	79	15	266	171	473
Oklahoma	1,806	301	76	691	470	1,806
Oregon	1,109	185	18	446	165	1,109
Texas	7,950	1,325	412	2,763	1,384	7,950
Utah	782	130	0	518	346	782
Washington	3,118	520	97	1,599	506	3,118
Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico and Wyoming	1,249	207	63	426	88	1,115
REGION	39,983	6,664	1,746	15,264	5,124	38,795
Libraries Serving Less than 25,000 b/	6,945	1,157	228	3,883	2,916	6,726
TOTAL REGION c/	46,927	7,821	1,974	19,147	8,039	45,520

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

TABLE 4.6 PUBLIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, SUMMARY DATA FOR REGIONS

	Northeast	Great Lakes & Plains	Southeast	West & Southwest
	a	b	c	d
Professional Staff				
1. Indicated Need	8,879	8,451	7,942	7,821
2. Actual	11,441	11,979	5,112	7,600
3. Shortage a/	1,590	1,433	3,458	1,974
Support Staff				
4. Indicated Need	26,062	26,824	17,141	19,147
5. Actual	14,927	10,691	6,197	11,717
6. Shortage a/	12,126	16,695	11,104	8,039
Salaries (million)				
7. Actual	$209.6	$154.5	$69.4	$154.9
8. Estimated Needed for Staff Shortages	$ 81.8	$108.6	$86.3	$ 67.9

a/ Shortages exceed the difference between "Indicated Needs" and "actual" since some individual libraries have staff above the indicated minima.

TABLE 4.7 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES, BY ADEQUACY OF STAFFING [a/]

A. PROFESSIONAL

Professional Staffing Index [b/]	Distribution of Libraries (%)	Distribution of Population (%)	Professional Shortages Positions Open [c/]		Circulation Per Capita
	a	b	c	d	e
1. All	100.	100.	8454	832	4.50
2. 140 & Higher	54.	21.	0	253	6.66
3. 120-140	5.	8.	0	87	5.15
4. 100-120	6.	12.	0	96	4.57
5. 80-100	7.	11.	392	67	4.53
6. 60-80	9.	18.	1807	115	3.98
7. 40-60	6.	15.	2331	114	3.55
8. 20-40	6.	9.	2039	59	2.86
9. 0-20	7.	6.	1887	41	1.73

B. SUPPORT STAFF

Support Staffing Index [d/]	Distribution of Libraries (%)	Distribution of Population (%)	Distribution of Shortages of Support Staff (%)
	f	g	h
10. All	100.	100.	100.
11. 120 & Higher	4.	5.	0
12. 100-120	4.	8.	0
13. 80-100	5.	12.	2.
14. 60-80	7.	21.	9.
15. 40-60	10.	16.	13.
16. 20-40	12.	16.	23.
17. 0-20	60.	23.	51.

a/ When libraries are classified by the amount of a particular resource held as a percentage of indicated need, the numbers of libraries in each decile as a percentage of total libraries, and similar distributions, as well as other characteristics of the libraries in each decile, are tabulated.

The precision of the estimates of distributions and other variables has not been computed. In general, classes as large as 1% are judged to be subject to no more than 0.25% sampling variability, with a confidence of 2 out of 3.

b/ "Professional Staffing Index" is the ratio of actual professional staff in a library to the indicated need for professional staff, expressed as a percentage. That is, an Index of 100 means that the staff is exactly equal to indicated need.

c/ Positions open are budgeted vacant positions that require at least a bachelor's degree.

d/ "Support Staffing Index" is the ratio of actual support staff in a library to the indicated need for support staff, expressed as a percentage. That is, an Index of 100 means that the staff is exactly equal to indicated need.

N.B. This table may be read as follows: Of all public libraries in the country, (from Col.(a) 54% had professional staff 40% (or more) above indicated need; from (Col.(b)) those libraries served 21% of the population served by all public libraries; (from Col.(d)) those libraries had 253 professional positions open; and (from Col(e)) those libraries have an annual circulation of 6.66 per person in the population served.

TABLE 4.8 PUBLIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS, NATIONAL SUMMARY

	TOTAL	SMSA Central	SMSA Other	Outside SMSA
	a	b	c	d
1. Number of Libraries	8,307	611	2,279	5,417
2. Population Served (millions)	198.6	97.8	51.4	49.3
Print Materials:				
3. Total Print Materials (millions of volumes)	397.0	180.2	107.3	109.5
4. Indicated Minimum Needs (millions of volumes)	591.4	270.0	155.8	165.8
5. Shortages (millions of volumes)	229.6	100.7	60.6	68.3
Nonprint Materials:				
6. Nonprint Titles (thousands)	45,577	31,269	10,094	4,218
7. Indicated Minimum Needs (thousands)	19,110	5,953	5,274	7,884
8. Shortages (thousands)	10,718	2,270	2,732	5,717
Estimated One-Time Costs to Bring Collections Up to Indicated Needs				
9. Print Materials (million)	$1,417.4	$ 636.0	$ 426.6	$ 355.0
10. Nonprint Materials (million)	$ 107.8	$ 24.4	$ 27.6	$ 55.8
Population Served by Libraries Not Having Collections Indicated (%)				
11. Short in Print Materials	90.	89.	89.	93.

a/ Shortages usually exceed the difference between "Indicated Minimum Needs" and "Actual" since some individual libraries hold collections larger than "Indicated Minimum Needs."

TABLE 4.9 PUBLIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS, 1974 and 1962

Print Materials	1974	1962	% Changes
1. Number of Libraries	8,307	6,565[a]	+26.5
2. Book Collections (millions of volumes)	387.6	na	na
3. Total Print Materials Held (millions of volumes equivalent)	397.0	241.4	+64.5
4. Indicated Minimum Print Volumes Needed (millions)	591.4	343.4[b]	+72.2
5. Shortage in Print Materials (millions)[c]	229.6	102.0	+125.1
6. "Fulfillment Index" for Print Materials[d]	61.2	70.3[b]	e/
7. 1974 Print Materials Needed at 1965 Standard (millions)	417.	na	na
8. 1974 Shortage at 1965 Standard (millions)	55	na	na
Audiovisual and Other Materials			
9. Audiovisual Materials Held (thousands)	8,309	na	na
10. All Other Materials Held (thousands)	37,268	na	na
11. Nonprint Materials Held (thousands)	45,577	na	na
12. Indicated Minimum Nonprint Materials Needed (thousands)	19,110	na	na
13. Shortage in Nonprint Materials (thousands)	10,718	na	na
14. "Fulfillment Index" for Nonprint Materials d/	43.9	na	na

a/ The population of public libraries was 7,257; survey responses were received from 6,589, and 6,565 of those reported adequately on collections.

b/ "1962 need" has been approximated for this analysis by adding the shortage then computed to the total actual. This overstates minimum needs to the extent that some libraries are in fact above that minimum. A consequence is that the Index in line 6 is also overstated.

c/ Shortages usually exceed the difference between "Indicated Minimum Needs" and "Actual" since some individual libraries hold collections larger than "Indicated Minimum Needs."

d/ "Fulfillment Indexes" are defined as $100(1.00 - \frac{\text{Shortage}}{\text{Need}})$. This measures degree of coverage of minimum indicated needs, and does not "give credit" (to offset shortages in some libraries) for materials held in excess of minimum indicated needs by some other libraries.

e/ Percent change is not shown since the Index for the two periods is not calculated on strictly comparable basis. The difference of 9 percentage points suggests, however, a real decrease in strength of collections relative to current concepts of needs to serve the public.

TABLE 4.10 PUBLIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS, BY POPULATION SERVED

	Size Class of Library (Population Served) (thousands)				
	500+	100-500	25-100	10-25	Less Than 25
	a	b	c	d	e
1. Number of Libraries	50	284	1,176	1,367	5,430
2. Population Served (millions)	49.8	55.0	55.9	21.6	16.3
Print Materials					
3. Total Print Volumes (millions)	95.8	83.7	105.4	47.7	64.4
4. Indicated Needs (millions)	124.5	165.1	167.6	64.8	69.5
5. Shortages (millions)	36.6	83.0	68.8	22.7	18.4
Audiovisual & Other Materials					
6. Nonprint Titles (millions)	20.40	11.46	8.95	3.00	1.78
7. Indicated Needs (millions)	1.76	4.31	5.45	2.16	5.43
8. Shortages (millions)	0.41	2.11	2.61	1.16	4.43
Population Served by Libraries Having Less Than Indicated Collections Needed (%)					
9. Print Materials	84	94	92	92	85
Estimated Costs to Bring Collection Up to Indicated Needs					
10. Print Materials (million)	$267.5	$559.4	$414.5	$112.4	$ 63.7
11. Nonprint Materials (million)	$ 5.1	$ 22.2	$ 27.4	$ 11.0	$ 42.1

a/ Shortages usually exceed the difference between "Indicated Minimum Needs" and "Actual" since some individual libraries hold collections larger than "Indicated Minimum Needs."

TABLE 4.11A PUBLIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS, NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

State	Population Served (thousands)	Print Materials		Non Print		Population Served by Libraries Not Meeting Need(%)
		Indicated Minimum Need (thousands)	Shortage (thousands)	Indicated Minimum Need (thousands)	Shortage (thousands)	
	a	b	c	d	e	f
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More [a]						
Connecticut	2,607	7,820	1,819	259	111	83
Maine	289	868	49	29	7	49
Maryland	4,358	12,365	4,018	256	115	79
Massachusetts	3,431	10,152	783	295	93	63
New Jersey	5,029	15,087	4,221	445	207	81
New York	13,249	32,738	6,388	649	11	58
Pennsylvania	9,290	25,793	12,236	655	254	98
Delaware, District of Columbia, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont	1,417	3,995	457	86	20	87
REGION	39,670	108,816	30,870	2,675	818	76
Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 [b]	13,601	47,292	12,596	2,572	1,659	84
TOTAL REGION [c]	53,271	156,108	43,465	5,247	2,477	78

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

TABLE 4.11B PUBLIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS, GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS REGION

State	Population Served (thousands)	Print Materials		Nonprint		Population Served by Libraries Not Meeting Need(%)
		Indicated Minimum Need (thousands)	Shortage (thousands)	Indicated Minimum Need (thousands)	Shortage (thousands)	
	a	b	c	d	e	f
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More a/						
Illinois	6,952	17,988	4,602	433	97	88
Indiana	3,659	10,712	3,532	307	71	90
Iowa	1,017	3,050	745	97	35	100
Kansas	1,029	3,086	1,189	91	64	76
Michigan	6,705	18,711	7,772	475	162	96
Minnesota	3,292	9,864	3,919	250	155	87
Missouri	3,521	10,170	2,761	233	53	89
Ohio	10,041	29,035	9,559	710	442	100
Wisconsin	2,072	5,999	658	168	27	47
Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota	642	1,926	771	53	31	100
REGION	38,929	110,539	35,502	2,817	1,138	91
Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 b/	11,779	46,113	11,593	2,998	2,231	87
TOTAL REGION c/	50,708	156,652	47,095	5,815	3,369	90

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

TABLE 4.11C PUBLIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS, SOUTHEASTERN REGION

State	Population Served (thousands)	Print Materials		Non Print		Population Served by Libraries Not Meeting Need(%)
		Indicated Minimum Need (thousands)	Shortage (thousands)	Indicated Minimum Need (thousands)	Shortage (thousands)	
	a	b	c	d	e	f
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More [a/]						
Alabama	2,714	8,124	4,894	218	162	100
Arkansas	1,596	4,788	2,230	147	103	100
Florida	9,237	27,114	21,118	641	380	100
Georgia	3,540	10,441	5,116	267	98	100
Kentucky	2,255	6,547	3,813	175	96	100
Louisiana	2,966	8.792	4,890	224	139	100
Mississippi	2,067	6,202	3,438	185	127	100
North Carolina	4,869	14,608	8,883	425	227	100
South Carolina	2,588	7,765	4,978	233	182	100
Tennessee	4,986	14,710	10,821	410	322	98
Virginia	4,026	12,077	6,197	351	211	100
West Virginia	1,241	3,723	2,358	115	57	100
REGION	42,085	124,890	78,734	3,390	2,102	100
Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 [b/]	5,567	17,341	9,131	727	622	100
TOTAL REGION [c/]	47,652	142,231	87,864	4,117	2,724	100

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

TABLE 4.11D PUBLIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS, WEST AND SOUTHWESTERN REGION

State	Population Served (thousands)	Print Materials		Non Print		Population Served by Libraries Not Meeting Need (%)
		Indicated Minimum Need (thousands)	Shortage (thousands)	Indicated Minimum Need (thousands)	Shortage (thousands)	
	a	b	c	d	e	f
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More [a]						
Alaska	294	883	639	27	8	100
Arizona	1,542	4,544	2,654	108	93	100
California	19,583	53,817	17,096	1,173	274	96
Colorado	2,077	6,216	2,433	170	92	94
Nevada	473	1,419	835	42	26	100
Oklahoma	1,806	5,392	2,885	130	111	100
Oregon	1,109	3,270	1,261	82	37	100
Texas	7,950	22,442	11,721	528	376	100
Utah	782	2,346	874	70	0	100
Washington	3,118	9,263	2,338	235	49	74
Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico and Wyoming	1,249	3,408	644	74	9	100
REGION	39,983	112,999	43,379	2,639	1,076	96
Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 [b]	6,945	23,570	7,844	1,293	1,073	93
TOTAL REGION [c]	46,927	136,569	51,223	3,932	2,149	96

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

TABLE 4.12 PUBLIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS, SUMMARY DATA FOR REGIONS

	North Atlantic	Great Lakes and Plains	Southeast	West and Southwestern
	a	b	c	d
Print Materials (millions)				
1. Indicated Need	156.1	156.7	142.2	136.6
2. Actual	128.4	125.2	54.9	88.5
3. Shortages[a/]	43.5	47.1	87.9	51.2
Nonprint Materials (thousands)				
4. Indicated Need	5.25	5.82	4.12	3.93
5. Actual	20.71	10.18	2.91	-11.78
6. Shortages [a/]	2.48	3.37	2.72	2.15
Estimated One-Time Cost to Bring Collections Up to Indicated Needs (million)				
7. Print Materials	$287.7	$300.0	$534.9	$295.0
8. Nonprint Materials	$ 24.4	$ 33.5	$ 28.1	$ 21.8

a/ Shortages usually exceed the difference between "Indicated Minimum Needs" and "Actual" since some individual libraries hold collections larger than "Indicated Minimum Needs."

TABLE 4.13 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES, BY ADEQUACY OF COLLECTIONS[a/]

Print Collection Index [b/]	Distribution of Libraries (%)	Distribution of Population(%)	Distribution of Needed Procurement Cost [c/] (%)	Circulation Per Capita
a	b	c	d	e
All	100.	100.	100.	5.10
140 and Over	13.	4.	0.	9.35
120-140	6.	6.	0.	6.47
100-120	9.	6.	0.	6.39
90-100	6.	4.	0.6	6.17
80-90	7.	6.	2.4	5.39
70-80	8.	13.	7.4	4.68
60-70	10.	14.	12.1	4.59
50-60	11.	13.	14.4	4.41
40-50	11.	11.	16.7	3.76
30-40	9.	11.	20.9	3.03
20-30	6.	4.	7.4	2.77
0-20	5.	7.	18.0	1.07

Nonprint Collection Index b/	Distribution of Libraries (%)	Distribution of Population (%)	Distribution of Needed Procurement Cost(%) c/
a	b	c	d
All	100	100	100.0
140 and over	12.	31.	0
120-140	1.	2.	0
100-120	2.	4.	0
90-100	1.	1.	0.1
80-90	1.	2.	0.6
70-80	2.	4.	1.3
60-70	2.	5.	2.5
50-60	2.	3.	2.5
40-50	4.	4.	4.2
30-40	6.	7.	8.0
20-30	6.	6.	9.2
10-20	11.	9.	15.8
0-10	50.	22.	55.8

a/ See footnote a/ of Table 4.7 for table construction and approximate precision.

b/ Print Collection Index is the ratio, expressed as a percent, of the actual collection of print materials to the indicated needs. That is, a collection equal in size to the indicated need would yield an Index of 100.

c/ "Needed Procurement Cost" is the one-time expenditure which would be necessary to bring collections up to the indicated needs.

N.B. This table may be read as follows: Of all public libraries in the country, (from Col.(b)) 13% had print collections 40% (or more) in excess of the indicated print collections requirement; (from Col.(c) those public libraries served 4% of the population; (from Col.(d)) those libraries had an 0 gap in needed procurement cost; (from Col.(e)) the circulation per person in the population served was 9.35 per year. The second table may be read in similar fashion.

TABLE 4.14 PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACQUISITIONS, NATIONAL SUMMARY

	Total	SMSA Central	SMSA Other	Outside SMSA
	a	b	c	d
1. Number of Libraries	8,307	611	2,279	5,417
2. Population Served (millions)	198.6	97.8	51.4	49.3
3. Nonprint Collections Indicated (thousands)	19,110	5,953	5,274	7,884
Print Materials Added During Year (thousands)				
4. Print Volumes Acquired	28,069	13,328	8,046	6,698
5. Indicated Needs	32,056	15,321	8,520	8,221
6. Shortages[a/]	9,515	3,847	2,559	3,109
Nonprint Materials Added During Year (thousands)				
7. Nonprint Titles Acquired	2,756	1,388	882	485
8. Indicated Needs	1,903	588	527	788
9. Shortages[a/]	1,112	252	281	579
10. Population Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	83	79	81	93
11. Expenditures for Books and Microforms (million)	$155.2	$ 78.0	$ 47.7	$ 29.5
12. Expenditures for Audio-visual Supplies and Materials (million)	$ 11.6	$ 6.7	$ 3.4	$ 1.5
Estimated Increment to 1974 Expenditures Required to Reach Indicated Pace of Acquisitions (million)				
13. For Print Materials	$ 65.7	$ 26.7	$ 20.4	$ 18.6
14. For Nonprint Materials	$ 11.2	$ 2.7	$ 2.8	$ 5.7

a/ Shortages exceed the difference between "Indicated Needs' and "actual" since some individual libraries acquired materials in excess of the indicated minima.

TABLE 4.15 PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACQUISITIONS, BY POPULATION SERVED

	Size Class of Library (Population Served) (thousands)				
	500+	100-500	25-100	10-25	Less Than 10
	a	b	c	d	e
1. Number of Libraries	50	284	1,176	1,367	5,430
2. Population Served (millions)	49.8	55.0	55.9	21.6	16.3
3. Audiovisual Collections Indicated (thousands)	1,762	4,309	5,449	2,161	5,430
Print Materials (thousands of volumes)					
4. Added During Year	6,993	6,154	7,419	3,684	3,823
5. Indicated Needs	7,262	9,172	9,313	3,601	2,714
6. Shortages	1,260	3,523	3,206	1,056	470
Nonprint Materials (thousands of titles)					
7. Nonprint Titles Added	592	765	834	341	223
8. Indicated Needs	168	431	545	216	543
9. Shortages a/	57	213	277	119	447
10. Proportion of Population served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	80	90	82	83	85
11. Expenditures for Books, Periodicals and Microforms (million), 1974	$43.7	$36.9	$42.1	$18.0	$14.2
12. Expenditures for Audiovisual Supplies and Materials (million) b/, 1974	$ 3.6	$ 3.6	$ 3.2	$ 0.8	$ 0.3
Estimated Increment to 1974 Expenditures Required to Reach Indicated Pace of Acquisitions (million)					
13. For Print Materials	$ 10.8	$ 25.9	$ 20.5	$ 6.1	$ 2.3
14. For Nonprint Materials	$ 0.7	$ 2.2	$ 2.9	$ 1.1	$ 4.2

a/ Shortages exceed the difference between "Indicated Needs" and "Actual" since some individual libraries acquire materials in excess of the Indicated Minima.

b/ Reported expenditures for nonprint materials other than audiovisual were generally similar in magnitude to those for audiovisual.

TABLE 4.16A PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACQUISITIONS, NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

State	Population Served (thousands)	Print Materials		Non-Print		Proportion of Population Served by Libraries Not Adding at Indicated Rate (%)
		Indicated Need (thousands)	Shortage (thousands)	Indicated Need (thousands)	Shortage (thousands)	
	a	b	c	d	e	f
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More [a]						
Connecticut	2,607	434	138	26	13	85
Maine	289	48	2	3	*	49
Maryland	4,358	697	183	26	10	86
Massachusetts	3,431	566	101	30	9	59
New Jersey	5,029	838	98	45	21	77
New York	13,249	1,916	67	62	3	39
Pennsylvania	9,290	1,462	651	65	30	95
Delaware, District of Columbia, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont	1,417	225	49	9	2	100
REGION	39,670	6,187	1,288	264	89	69
Libraries Serving Less than 25,000 [b]	13,601	2,267	474	257	169	81
TOTAL REGION [c]	53,271	8,454	1,762	521	258	72

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

TABLE 4.16B PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACQUISITIONS, GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS REGION

State	Population Served (thousands)	Print Materials		Non-Print		Proportion of Population Served by Libraries Not Adding at Indicated Rate (%)
		Indicated Need (thousands)	Shortage (thousands)	Indicated Need (thousands)	Shortage (thousands)	
	a	b	c	d	e	f
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More [a]						
Illinois	6,952	1,039	109	42	9	32
Indiana	3,659	599	148	31	11	82
Iowa	1,017	169	35	10	2	70
Kansas	1,029	171	71	9	6	76
Michigan	6,705	1,059	431	47	16	96
Minnesota	3,292	548	130	25	10	69
Missouri	3,521	570	174	23	10	100
Ohio	10,041	1,628	571	71	53	99
Wisconsin	2,072	336	34	17	2	52
Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota	642	107	39	5	2	100
REGION	38,929	6,228	1,744	280	122	79
Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 [b]	11,779	1,963	322	300	233	79
TOTAL REGION [c]	50,708	8,191	2,067	580	356	79

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

TABLE 4.16C PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACQUISITIONS, SOUTHEASTERN REGION

State	Population Served (thousands)	Print Materials		Non-Print		Proportion of Population Served by Libraries Not Adding At Indicated Rate (%)
		Indicated Need (thousands)	Shortage (thousands)	Indicated Need (thousands)	Shortage (thousands)	
	a	b	c	d	e	f
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More [a]						
Alabama	2,714	452	273	22	17	100
Arkansas	1,596	266	127	15	11	100
Florida	9,237	1,515	976	64	46	99
Georgia	3,540	583	253	27	12	79
Kentucky	2,255	367	136	18	12	100
Louisiana	2,966	490	267	22	19	100
Mississippi	2,067	345	140	18	11	93
North Carolina	4,869	812	418	43	24	100
South Carolina	2,588	431	214	23	13	100
Tennessee	4,986	821	519	41	28	98
Virginia	4,026	671	199	35	23	95
West Virginia	1,241	207	109	12	7	100
REGION	42,085	6,957	3,630	339	223	97
Libraries Serving Less than 25,000 [b]	5,567	928	438	73	61	98
TOTAL REGION [c]	47,652	7,885	4,068	412	284	97

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

TABLE 4.16D PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACQUISITIONS, WEST AND SOUTHWESTERN REGION

State	Population Served (thousands)	Print Materials		Non-Print		Proportion of Population Served by Libraries Not Adding at Indicated Rate (%)
		Indicated Need (thousands)	Shortage (thousands)	Indicated Need (thousands)	Shortage (thousands)	
	a	b	c	d	e	f
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More [a]						
Alaska	294	49	20	3	2	100
Arizona	1,542	254	49	11	7	100
California	19,583	3,058	400	115	47	82
Colorado	2,077	346	104	17	9	100
Nevada	473	79	4	4	1	53
Oklahoma	1,806	300	152	13	8	100
Oregon	1,109	182	64	8	5	100
Texas	7,950	1,266	438	53	30	98
Utah	782	130	30	7	1	89
Washington	3,118	516	59	24	2	52
Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico and Wyoming	1,249	194	4	7	1	21
REGION	39,983	6,374	1,327	262	112	84
Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 [b]	6,945	1,157	292	129	102	90
TOTAL REGION [c]	46,927	7,532	1,619	391	214	85

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

TABLE 4.17 PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACQUISITIONS, SUMMARY DATA FOR REGIONS

	Northeast	Great Lakes and Plains	Southeast	West and Southwestern
	a	b	c	d
Print Materials Acquisitions (thousands)				
1. Indicated Need	8,454	8,191	7,885	7,532
2. Actual	8,995	7,894	4,060	7,124
3. Shortage [a/]	1,762	2,067	4,068	1,619
Non-Print Materials Acquisitions (thousands)				
4. Indicated Need	521	580	412	391
5. Actual	1,156	692	248	660
6. Shortage [a/]	258	356	284	214
Estimated Expenditure Increment to Increase 1974 Acquisitions to Indicated Need (million)				
7. Print Materials	$ 13.7	$ 16.6	$ 25.3	$ 10.1
8. Non-Print Materials	$ 2.6	$ 3.5	$ 2.9	$ 2.2

a/ Shortages exceed the difference between "Indicated Needs" and "actual" since some individual libraries acquired materials in excess of the indicated minima.

TABLE 4.18 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES,

BY ADEQUACY OF ACQUISITIONS [a/]

A. PRINT

Print Acquisition Index [b/]	Distribution of Libraries (%)	Distribution of Incremental Expenditures [c/] (%)	Per Capita Expenditures for Print Materials
a	b	c	d
All	100.	100.0	$0.78
140 and More	31.	0	$1.48
120-140	9.	0	$1.09
100-120	11.	0	$0.98
80-100	11.	4.9	$0.88
60-80	13.	17.6	$0.68
40-60	12.	25.9	$0.50
20-40	8.	30.0	$0.39
0-20	5.	21.6	$0.09

B. NON-PRINT

Non-Print Acquisition Index [b/]	Distribution of Libraries (%)	Distribution of Incremental Expenditures [c/] (%)
e	f	g
All	100	100
140 and More	13.	0
120-140	1.	0
100-120	3.	0
80-100	3.	0.6
60-80	3.	2.8
40-60	5.	5.7
20-40	7.	12.1
0-20	65.	78.8

a/ When libraries are classified by the amount of a particular resource held as a percentage of indicated need, the numbers of libraries in each decile as a percentage of total libraries, and similar distributions, as well as other characteristics of the libraries in each decile, are tabulated.

The precision of the estimates of distributions and other variables has not been computed. In general, classes as large as 1% are judged to be subject to no more than 0.25% sampling variability, with a confidence of 2 out of 3.

b/ The Indexes for Acquisitions are the ratios, as percentages, of actual additions during the year to the indicated needs. An Index of 100 means that exactly the indicated need quantity was in fact added during the year.

c/ "Incremental Expenditures" here refer to the needed additional amounts which would have permitted acquiring library materials up to the indicated needs; the percentage distribution of that total is tabulated here.

N.B. This table may be read as follows: Of all public libraries in the country, (from Col.(a)) 31% acquired print materials 40% (or more) above the indicated need; those libraries had an 0 gap in incremental expenditures and spent $1.48 per capita for print acquisitions. (Nonprint acquisitions would be read in the same manner)

TABLE 4.19 PUBLIC LIBRARIES SPACE, NATIONAL SUMMARY

	Total	SMSA Central	SMSA Other	Outside SMSA
	a	b	c	d
Libraries with One Public Service Outlet (Space in Millions of Sq. Ft.)				
1. Indicated Space Need	25.61	3.59	11.29	10.74
2. Actual Space	21.59	1.59	8,53	11.47
3. Shortage in Space a/	11.29	2.12	4.97	4.21
Libraries with Multiple Outlets (Space in Millions of Sq. Ft.)				
4. Indicated Space Needs for Main Libraries	93.52	55.10	19.56	18.86
5. Space Reported for All Public Service Outlets	58.88	33.56	14.74	10.58
6. Minimum Estimated Space Shortage	43.18	24.27	9.04	9.88
Population Served by Libraries with Less than Indicated Need				
7. Minimum Number (millions)	166.5	85.3	40.7	40.6
8. Proportion of Total (%): at least	84	87	79	82

a/ Shortages usually exceed the difference between "Indicated Space Needs" and actual, because some libraries report space in excess of the indicated need for the population they serve.

TABLE 4.20 PUBLIC LIBRARIES SPACE, BY POPULATION SERVED

	Size Class of Library (Population Served) (thousands)				
	500+	100-500	25-100	10-25	Less Than 10
Libraries with One Public Service Outlet					
1. Indicated Space Need (millions of sq.ft.)	0	2.65	6.75	7.89	8.33
2. Actual Space (millions of sq.ft.)	0	0.16	3.78	6.29	11.35
3. Shortage in Space (millions of sq.ft.) a/	0	2.49	3.33	3.29	2.18
Libraries with Multiple Outlets					
4. Indicated Space Needs for Main Libraries (millions of sq.ft.)	29.86	30.36	26.78	5.08	1.44
5. Space Reported for All Public Service Outlets (millions of sq.ft.)	18.89	15.65	18.73	3.92	1.70
6. Minimum Estimated Space Shortage (millions of sq.ft.) a/	12.51	15.46	12.74	2.07	0.40
Population Served by Libraries with Less than Indicated Need					
7. Minimum Number (millions)	43.2	50.6	47.4	15.5	9.7
8. Proportion of total (%): at least	87	92	85	72	60

a/ Shortages usually exceed the difference between "Indicated Space Needs" and actual, because some libraries report space in excess of the indicated need for the population served.

Table 4.21 A PUBLIC LIBRARIES SPACE, NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

State	Population Served	Libraries with one Outlet: Needed Space (thous. sq.ft.)	Libraries with one Outlet: Shortage (thous. sq.ft.)	Libraries with Multiple Outlets: Space Needed Exceeds (thous. sq. ft.)	Libraries with Multiple Outlets: Shortage Exceeds (thous. sq. ft.)	Population Served by Libraries Short of Space (%) (at least)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More [a]						
Connecticut	2,607	252	138	1,312	337	71
Maine	289	85	55	89	52	100
Maryland	4,358	249	245	2,366	1,021	97
Massachusetts	3,431	77	62	1,982	343	46
New Jersey	5,029	368	110	2,650	1,385	87
New York	13,249	599	150	7,350	2,084	59
Pennsylvania	9,290	1,014	560	4,561	2,464	97
Delaware, D.C., New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	1,417	0	0	850	161	33
REGION	39,670	2,642	1,320	21,160	7,847	75
Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 [b]	13,601	6,330	2,117	1,830	619	64
TOTAL REGION [c]	53,271	8,973	3,437	22,990	8,466	72

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

Table 4.21 B PUBLIC LIBRARIES SPACE, GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS REGION

State	Population Served	Libraries with One Outlet: Needed Space (thous. sq.ft.)	Libraries with One Outlet: Shortage (thous. sq.ft.)	Libraries with Multiple Outlets: Space Needed Exceeds (thous. sq.ft.)	Libraries with Multiple Outlets: Shortage Exceeds (thous. sq.ft.)	Population Served by Libraries Short of Space (%) (at least)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Libraries Serving 25,000 and more [a]						
Illinois	6,952	455	217	3,716	1,583	77
Indiana	3,659	81	0	2,115	908	75
Iowa	1,017	104	44	506	257	100
Kansas	1,029	84	0	533	194	76
Michigan	6,705	334	211	3,689	1,818	91
Minnesota	3,292	0	0	1,975	858	87
Missouri	3,521	59	34	2,054	741	92
Ohio	10,041	109	0	5,915	2,596	85
Wisconsin	2,072	150	31	1,09[illegible]	155	59
Nebraska, North Dakota & South Dakota	642	0	0	385	127	74
REGION	38,929	1,375	538	21,982	9,237	83
Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 [b]	11,779	5,345	1,450	1,723	467	58
TOTAL REGION [c]	50,708	6,720	1,988	23,705	9,704	77

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

Table 4.21C PUBLIC LIBRARIES SPACE, SOUTHEASTERN REGION

State	Population Served	Libraries with One Outlet: Needed Space (thous. sq.ft.)	Libraries with One Outlet: Shortage (thous. sq.ft.)	Libraries with Multiple Outlets: Space Needed Exceeds (thous. sq.ft.)	Libraries with Multiple Outlets: Shortage Exceeds (thous. sq.ft.)	Population Served by Libraries Short of Space (%) (at least)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More [a]						
Alabama	2,714	67	47	1,561	852	100
Arkansas	1,596	82	21	875	360	100
Florida	9,237	2,264	2,094	3,278	2,287	99
Georgia	3,540	0	0	2,124	1,234	100
Kentucky	2,255	0	0	1,353	893	100
Louisiana	2,966	0	0	1,779	1,249	100
Mississippi	2,067	90	32	1,151	586	100
North Carolina	4,869	0	0	2,922	1,825	100
South Carolina	2,588	0	0	1,553	977	95
Tennessee	4,986	1,343	1,097	1,649	1,008	98
Virginia	4,026	0	0	2,415	1,405	100
West Virginia	1,241	117	71	628	495	100
REGION	42,085	3,963	3,362	21,288	13,169	99
Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 [b]	5,567	1,325	748	2,015	1,219	92
TOTAL REGION [c]	47,652	5,288	4,110	23,303	14,388	98

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

Table 4.21 D PUBLIC LIBRARIES SPACE, WEST AND SOUTHWESTERN REGION

State	Population Served	Libraries with One Outlet: Needed Space (thous. sq.ft.)	Libraries with One Outlet: Shortage (thous. sq.ft.)	Libraries with Multiple Outlets: Space Needed Exceeds (thous. sq.ft.)	Libraries with Multiple Outlets: Shortage Exceeds (thous. sq.ft.)	Population Served by Libraries Short of Space (%) (at least)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More a/						
Alaska	294	0	0	177	138	100
Arizona	1,542	0	0	925	638	100
California	19,583	431	142	11,319	5,013	93
Colorado	2,077	83	29	1,163	491	94
Nevada	473	75	23	505	86	100
Oklahoma	1,806	55	0	1,028	455	95
Oregon	1,109	0	0	665	330	100
Texas	7,950	649	357	4,121	2,404	97
Utah	782	124	43	345	63	65
Washington	3,118	0	0	1,871	650	91
Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming	1,249	0	0	750	184	89
REGION	39,983	1,417	594	22,573	10,451	94
Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 b/	6,945	3,217	1,161	950	170	65
TOTAL REGION c/	46,927	4,634	1,756	23,522	10,622	90

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

Table 4.22 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES, BY ADEQUACY OF SPACE a/

Space Index b/	Distribution of Libraries(%)	Distribution of Population(%)	Distribution of Library Staff(%)
All	100.	100.	100.
140 and More	29.	7.	13.
120-140	6.	2.	4.
100-120	9.	7.	11.
80-100	10.	7.	9.
60-80	11.	14.	15.
40-60	15.	29.	29.
20-40	14.	21.	15.
0-20	6.	13.	4.

a/ When libraries are classified by the amount of a particular resource held as a percentage of indicated need, the numbers of libraries in each decile as a percentage of total libraries, and similar distributions, as well as other characteristics of the libraries in each decile, are tabulated.

The precision of the estimates of distributions and other variables has not been computed. In general, classes as large as 1% are judged to be subject to no more than 0.25% sampling variability, with a confidence of 2 out of 3.

b/ The Space Index is the ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the reported space to the Indicated Needs for a main library for the population served. For libraries with multiple outlets, this Index systematically overstates the "adequacy" as compared to the Indicator. Since national data is not available on main libraries alone, and an Indicator of Space Needs has not been defined for all outlets, this Index is used. Readers should recognize that the effect is a general overstatement of the adequacy of space.

N.B. This table may be read as follows:

Of all public libraries in the country, (from Col.(a)) 29% had 40% (or more) space in excess of the indicated space requirement; (from Col.(b)) those public libraries served 7% of the population; and (from Col.(c)) those public libraries had 13% of the total library staff in all the public libraries.

Table 4.23 PUBLIC LIBRARIES HOURS OF SERVICE, NATIONAL SUMMARY

A. BY URBANIZATION

	Total	SMSA Central	SMSA Other	Outside SMSA
	a	b	c	d
1. Number of Libraries	8,307	611	2,279	5,417
2. Population Served (millions)	198.6	97.8	51.4	49.3
3. Libraries Not Open As Much As Indicated Hours [a]	6,209	291	1,426	4,493
4. Population Served by Libraries Not Open As Much As Indicated Hours (millions)	99.7	38.1	28.7	32.8
5. Percent of Population Served by Libraries Not Open As Much As Indicated Hours	50	39	56	67
6. Estimated Budget Requirement to Extend Service to Indicated Hours [a] (million)	$30.6	$ 8.2	$ 9.4	$13.0

B. BY POPULATION SIZE CLASS

	500+	100-500	25-100	10-25	Less Than 10
	e	f	g	h	i
7. Number of Libraries	50	284	1,176	1,367	5,430
8. Population Served (millions)	49.8	55.0	55.9	21.6	16.3
9. Libraries Not Open As Much As Indicated Hours [a]	18	140	800	435	4,818
10. Population Served by Libraries Not Open as Much as Indicated Hours (millions)	16.5	28.0	36.2	6.4	12.5
11. Percent of Population Served by Libraries Not Open As Much As Indicated Hours	33	51	65	29	77
12. Estimated Budget Requirement to Extend Service to Indicated Hours [a] (million)	$ 5.4	$ 5.4	$ 7.4	$ 1.0	$11.4

a/ "Indicated Needs" for hours of service are:

66 hours per week for libraries serving populations of 25,000 or more;

45 hours per week for libraries serving populations of less than 25,000.

Table 4.24A PUBLIC LIBRARIES HOURS OF SERVICE, NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

State	Number of Libraries (a)	Population Served (thousands) (b)	Libraries Open Less Than "Indicated Need" (c)	Population Served by Libraries Open Less Than "Indicated Need" (thousands) (d)	(%) (e)	Estimated Cost to Close Gap in Hours (thousand) (f)
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More a/ ("Indicated Need" = 66 Hours per week)						
Connecticut	42	2,607	24	1,375	53	$206
Maine	6	289	6	289	100	$ 19
Maryland	19	4,358	12	1,732	40	$220
Massachusetts	51	3,431	12	660	19	$ 49
New Jersey	68	5,029	43	3,057	61	$503
New York	85	13,249	33	1,834	14	$609
Pennsylvania	96	9,290	58	2,564	28	$370
Delaware, D.C., New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont	5	1,417	1	274	19	$ 54
REGION	372	39,670	189	11,784	30	$2,030
Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 b/ ("Indicated Need" = 45 hours per week)	2,279	13,601	1,663	5,669	42	$4,318
TOTAL REGION c/	2,651	53,271	1,852	17,454	33	$6,348

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

Table 4. 24B PUBLIC LIBRARIES HOURS OF SERVICE, GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS REGION

State	Number of Libraries (a)	Population Served (thousands) (b)	Libraries Open Less Than "Indicated Need" (c)	Population Served by Libraries Open Less Than "Indicated Need" (thousands) (d)	(%) (e)	Estimated Cost to Close Gap in Hours (thousand) (f)
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More a/ ("Indicated Need" = 66 hours per week)						
Illinois	75	6,952	23	984	14	$ 206
Indiana	48	3,659	30	1,431	39	$ 172
Iowa	19	1,017	5	284	28	$ 14
Kansas	11	1,029	5	323	31	$ 35
Michigan	64	6,705	49	5,354	80	$ 2,096
Minnesota	26	3,292	18	1,998	61	$ 341
Missouri	28	3,521	13	1,785	51	$ 672
Ohio	92	10,041	73	7,327	73	$ 1,646
Wisconsin	28	2,072	4	100	5	$ 21
Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota	6	642	0	0	0	0
REGION	397	31,929	219	19,586	50	$ 5,202
Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 b/ ("Indicated Need" = 45 hours per week)	2,796	11,779	2,340	6,529	55	$ 5,538
TOTAL REGION c/	3,193	38,929	2,559	26,115	52	$10,740

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

Table 4.24C PUBLIC LIBRARIES HOURS OF SERVICE, SOUTHEASTERN REGION

State	Number of Libraries (a)	Population Served (thousands) (b)	Libraries Open Less Than "Indicated Need" (c)	Population Served by Libraries Open Less Than "Indicated Need" (thousands) (d)	(%) (e)	Estimated Cost to Close Gap in Hours (thousand) (f)
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More a/ ("Indicated Need" = 66 hours per week)						
Alabama	24	2,714	20	1,569	58	$ 261
Arkansas	24	1,596	20	1,326	83	$ 315
Florida	48	9,237	36	5,407	59	$ 327
Georgia	24	3,540	18	1,801	51	$ 297
Kentucky	28	2,255	21	868	39	$ 142
Louisiana	26	2,966	19	1,388	47	$ 211
Mississippi	32	2,067	26	1,467	71	$ 305
North Carolina	58	4,869	46	2,812	58	$ 449
South Carolina	34	2,588	27	1,679	65	$ 257
Tennessee	80	4,986	70	2,877	58	$ 219
Virginia	54	4,026	41	1,974	49	$ 428
West Virginia	20	1,241	15	610	49	$ 83
REGION	452	42,085	361	23,778	56	$3,295
Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 b/ ("Indicated Need" = 45 hours per week)	561	5,567	396	3,124	56	$ 728
TOTAL REGION c/	1,013	47,652	757	26,902	56	$4,023

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

Table 4.24D PUBLIC LIBRARIES HOURS OF SERVICE, WEST AND SOUTHWESTERN REGION

State	Number of Libraries (a)	Population Served (thousands) (b)	Libraries Open Less Than "Indicated Need" (c)	Population Served by Libraries Open Less Than "Indicated Need" (thousands) (d)	(%) (e)	Estimated Cost to Close Gap in Hours (thousand) (f)
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More [a] ("Indicated Need" = 66 hours per week)						
Alaska	5	294	5	294	100	$ 81.
Arizona	12	1,542	11	1,190	77	$ 147.
California	111	19,583	59	13,287	68	$4,881.
Colorado	26	2,077	22	1,938	93	$ 497.
Nevada	6	473	0	0	0	0.
Oklahoma	14	1,806	10	1,470	81	$ 69.
Oregon	9	1,109	6	999	90	$ 124.
Texas	67	7,950	45	2,863	36	$ 629.
Utah	9	782	5	481	61	$ 91.
Washington	22	3,118	16	2,024	65	$ 564.
Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico & Wyoming	11	1,249	9	1,115	89	$ 642.
REGION	289	39,983	188	25,663	64	$7,725.
Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 [b] ("Indicated Need" = 45 hours per week)	1,161	6,945	853	3,563	51	$1,759.
TOTAL REGION [c]	1,450	46,927	1,042	29,226	62	$9,484.

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented. -96-

Table 4.25 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES, BY ADEQUACY OF HOURS OF SERVICE a/

Hours of Service Index b/	Distribution of Libraries (%)	Distribution of Population (%)	Distribution of Collections (%) c/	Distribution of Needed Budget (%) d/
All	100	100	100	100.0
140 and more	2	2	3	0
120 - 140	6	4	5	0
110 - 120	5	8	10	0
100 - 110	13	35	37	0
90 - 100	9	24	22	19.5
80 - 90	8	11	8	15.2
70 - 80	8	6	5	13.8
60 - 70	7	5	4	18.2
50 - 60	6	1	2	6.1
40 - 50	6	1	1	4.5
30 - 40	10	1	1	7.8
20 - 30	8	1	1	5.1
0 - 20	12	1	1	9.8

a/ When libraries are classified by the amount of a particular resource held as a percentage of indicated need, the numbers of libraries in each decile as a percentage of total libraries, and similar distributions, as well as other characteristics of the libraries in each decile, are tabulated.

The precision of the estimates of distributions and other variables has not been computed. In general, classes as large as 1% are judged to be subject to no more than 0.25% sampling variability, with a confidence of 2 out of 3.

b/ Index is the ratio of actual hours of service to the indicated hours for the population size served, expressed as a percentage.

c/ The distribution of the aggregate collections of print materials and nonprint materials of all public libraries, by the Index of Hours of Service of the libraries holding the materials.

d/ The distribution of the amounts estimated as needed for libraries not open as much time as "Indicated Need" in order to extend hours to the indicated number.

N.B. For help in interpreting this table, please refer to Table 4.22, page 4-45, which is very similar in form, for the descriptive Note.

Table 4.26 PUBLIC LIBRARIES OPERATING EXPENDITURES, NATIONAL SUMMARY

A. BY URBANIZATION	Total a	SMSA Central b	SMSA Other c	Outside SMSA d
1. Operating Expenditures Expected (million)	$1,977	$1,049	$483	$445
2. Operating Expenditures, Actual (million)	$1,018	$ 572	$290	$157
3. Shortfall in Expenditures (million) a/	$1,004	$ 488	$224	$292
4. Proportion of Population Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	91	91	83	98

B. BY SIZE CLASS OF POPULATION SERVED (thousands)	500+ a	100-500 b	25-100 c	10-25 d	Less Than 25 e
5. Operating Expenditures Expected (million)	$597.	$536.	$503.	$194.	$147.
6. Operating Expenditures, Actual (million)	$339.	$251.	$259.	$104.	$ 65.
7. Shortfall in Expenditures (million) a/	$262.	$289.	$262.	$105.	$ 86.
8. Proportion of Population Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	91	94	88	88	95

a/ Many jurisdictions support libraries to provide services above the minimum levels; consequently, the sum of the shortages in other libraries is greater than the difference between aggregate minimum operating expenditures needed and the total actual operating expenditures.

TABLE 4.27 PUBLIC LIBRARIES OPERATING EXPENDITURES, 1974 AND 1962

	1974	1962	% Change
1. Operating Expenditures (million)	$1,018	$317	221.
2. Population Served (millions)	198.6	155.7	27.6
3. Minimum Operating Expenditures Needed (million)	$1,977	$756	162.
4. Shortage (million) a/	$1,004	$439	129.
5. Fulfillment Index b/	49.2	41.9	17.4
6. Operating Expenditures Per Capita (average)	$5.13	$2.04	151.
7. Population Served by Libraries Not Meeting Expected Per Capita Operating Expenditures (%)	91	n.a. c/	n.a.
8. "Requirements" if Indicator Used in 1965 Were Applicable (million)	$876	$756	15.8
9. Operating Expenditures in 1965 Dollars (million) d/	$1,544	$798	93.
10. Operating Expenditures Per Capita in 1965 Dollars d/	$7.78	$2.15	262.

a/ Many jurisdictions support libraries to provide services above the minimum levels; consequently, the sum of the shortages in other libraries is greater than the difference between aggregate minimum operating expenditures needed and the total actual operating expenditures.

b/ Fulfillment Index = 100(1-shortage/need).

c/ The population served by libraries not meeting operating expenditures standards was not compiled in the 1965 Inventory, but 6396 of 6578 public libraries (97%) did not meet the "expenditure standard". The population ratio would probably be somewhat lower, since the strong libraries tend to serve substantial numbers of people.

d/ Using Implicit Price Deflators for Personal Consumption Expenditures for Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 4.28A PUBLIC LIBRARIES OPERATING EXPENDITURES, NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

State	Population Served (a)	Operating Expenditures Indicated Need (b)	Actual (c)	Shortage (d)	Population Served by Libraries Below Indicated Operating Expenditures (%) (e)
			(Million)		
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More [a]					
Connecticut	2,607	$ 23.8	$ 15.1	$ 9.2	96
Maine	289	$ 2.6	$ 2.0	$ 0.7	49
Maryland	4,358	$ 48.1	$ 26.3	$ 21.7	100
Massachusetts	3,431	$ 33.2	$ 30.4	$ 6.1	64
New Jersey	5,029	$ 47.2	$ 33.3	$ 16.3	82
New York	13,249	$147.1	$126.9	$ 29.3	56
Pennsylvania	9,290	$ 95.0	$ 37.8	$ 57.3	98
Delaware, D.C., New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont	1,417	$ 15.5	$ 11.2	$ 4.3	100
REGION	39,670	$412.5	$283.0	$145.1	79
Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 [b]	13,601	$122.4	$ 77.9	$ 58.4	84
TOTAL REGION [c]	53,271	$534.9	$360.9	$203.4	80

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

Table 4.28B PUBLIC LIBRARIES OPERATING EXPENDITURES, GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS REGION

State	Population Served	Operating Expenditures			Population Served by Libraries Below Indicated Operating Expenditures (%)
		Indicated Need	Actual	Shortage	
		(Million)			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More a/					
Illinois	6,952	$ 72.7	$ 40.9	$ 33.2	89
Indiana	3,659	$ 36.2	$ 20.6	$ 15.8	92
Iowa	1,017	$ 9.4	$ 5.3	$ 4.1	100
Kansas	1,029	$ 9.9	$ 5.1	$ 4.9	100
Michigan	6,705	$ 68.8	$ 36.1	$ 34.0	88
Minnesota	3,292	$ 32.6	$ 19.0	$ 14.0	87
Missouri	3,521	$ 36.8	$ 18.7	$ 18.1	100
Ohio	10,041	$103.2	$ 58.9	$ 47.7	88
Wisconsin	2,072	$ 21.1	$ 17.1	$ 4.5	87
Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	642	$ 6.3	$ 2.9	$ 3.4	100
REGION	38,929	$396.9	$224.6	$179.6	90
Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 b/	11,779	$106.0	$ 56.2	$ 53.6	92
TOTAL REGION c/	50,708	$502.9	$280.7	$233.2	90

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

Table 4.28C PUBLIC LIBRARIES OPERATING EXPENDITURES, SOUTHEASTERN REGION

State	Population Served	Operating Expenditures			Population Served by Libraries Below Indicated Operating Expenditures (%)
		Indicated Need	Actual	Shortage	
		(Million)			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More a/					
Alabama	2,714	$ 26.8	$ 6.2	$ 20.6	100
Arkansas	1,596	$ 14.4	$ 3.1	$ 11.3	100
Florida	9,237	$ 95.5	$ 20.4	$ 75.1	99
Georgia	3,540	$ 35.6	$ 11.5	$ 24.1	100
Kentucky	2,255	$ 22.8	$ 5.4	$ 17.4	100
Louisiana	2,966	$ 29.5	$ 10.1	$ 19.5	100
Mississippi	2,067	$ 18.9	$ 6.0	$ 12.9	100
North Carolina	4,869	$ 45.3	$ 12.4	$ 32.9	100
South Carolina	2,588	$ 24.2	$ 6.4	$ 17.8	100
Tennessee	4,986	$ 48.3	$ 10.5	$ 37.8	100
Virginia	4,026	$ 37.8	$ 15.8	$ 21.9	100
West Virginia	1,241	$ 11.6	$ 3.2	$ 8.5	100
REGION	42,085	$410.7	$111.0	$299.7	100
Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 b/	5,567	$ 50.1	$ 10.7	$ 39.7	99
TOTAL REGION c/	47,652	$460.8	$121.7	$339.4	100

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

TABLE 4.28D PUBLIC LIBRARIES OPERATING EXPENDITURES, WEST AND SOUTHWESTERN REGION

State	Population Served	Operating Expenditures			Served by Libraries Below Indicated Operating Expenditures (%)
		Indicated Need	Actual	Shortages	
		(Million)			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Libraries Serving 25,000 and More a/					
Alaska	294	$ 2.6	$ 2.1	$ 0.6	55
Arizona	1,542	$ 16.0	$ 6.6	$ 9.3	100
California	19,583	$206.1	$134.5	$ 74.2	90
Colorado	2,077	$ 20.9	$ 11.3	$ 9.6	100
Nevada	473	$ 4.5	$ 2.2	$ 2.2	100
Oklahoma	1,806	$ 18.4	$ 5.8	$ 12.5	100
Oregon	1,109	$ 11.8	$ 5.2	$ 6.6	100
Texas	7,950	$ 82.1	$ 28.0	$ 54.3	98
Utah	782	$ 7.5	$ 4.0	$ 3.4	100
Washington	3,118	$ 32.3	$ 23.2	$ 9.5	91
Hawaii, Alaska, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming	1,249	$ 13.8	$ 7.5	$ 6.2	100
REGION	39,983	$416.0	$230.7	$188.7	94
Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 b/	6,945	$ 62.5	$ 24.4	$ 39.4	97
TOTAL REGION c/	46,927	$478.5	$255.1	$228.1	94

a/ Estimates for libraries serving in excess of 25,000 people are based on a universe collection of those of over 100,000, and coverage in all of about half the library systems and about two-thirds the population served. For the states shown separately, estimates are regarded as useful indicators, though some may have lower precision than national level estimates.

b/ Estimates for the total of smaller libraries in each Region are subject to larger relative errors attributable to sampling than are the estimates for degree of urbanization or size of community classes, and total Region.

c/ Estimates for Regions are dominated by amounts for larger libraries selected with high probabilities and with certainty for those of over 100,000. Hence, the relative errors in Regional estimates attributable to sampling are judged to be commensurate with the national aggregates presented.

TABLE 4.29 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES BY ADEQUACY OF OPERATING EXPENDITURES a/

Operating Expenditures Index	Distribution of Libraries (%) (a)	Distribution of Population (%) (b)	State and Federal Receipts Per Capita (%) (c)
All	100	100	$0.81
130 and more	5	3	$1.43
100-130	4	7	$1.13
90-100	3	2	$1.20
80-90	4	5	$0.78
70-80	4	4	$0.67
60-70	6	11	$1.22
50-60	8	11	$1.00
40-50	14	17	$0.97
30-40	14	12	$0.58
20-30	15	14	$0.62
10-20	15	8	$0.34
0-10	8	6	$0.17

a/ When libraries are classified by the amount of a particular resource held as a percentage of indicated need, the numbers of libraries in each decile as a percentage of total libraries, and similar distributions, as well as other characteristics of the libraries in each decile, are tabulated.

The precision of the estimates of distributions and other variables has not been computed. In general, classes as large as 1% are judged to be subject to no more than 0.25% sampling variability, with a confidence of 2 out of 3.

N.B. For help in interpreting this table, please refer to Table 4.22, page 4-45, which is very similar in form, for the descriptive Note.

TABLE 4.30 PUBLIC LIBRARIES ANNUAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT NEEDS a/ AS OF 1974 (IN MILLION)

	1974 Actual Expenditures	Total Need
1. Staff	$ 588.3	$ 932.8
2. Acquisition of Library Collection Materials		
Print	$ 155.2	$ 220.9
Nonprint	$ 11.6	$ 22.8
3. Space (Plant Operations & Maintenance)	$ 106.9	$ 178.7
4. Hours of Service b/	n.a.	($30.6)
5. Sub-Total	$ 862.0	$1,355.2
6. Operating Expenditures (Includes all of the above annual expenditures, plus other costs not separately itemized, including binding, consumable supplies, services, and equipment which is not amortized. Rent expenditures may not have been reported uniformly in item 3 above, but may also be part of the difference between items 5 and 6.)	$1,018.3	$1,976.9

a/ One-time costs for needed collection materials, vehicles and other durable equipment, site acquisitions, construction costs, etc, are not included herein.

b/ The 1974 hours of service are provided by the other elements of expenditure; the figure in the "total need" column is the estimated amount (primarily in staff) needed to extend hours of service to the indicated needs for all libraries not open this number of hours in 1974. This is a non-add figure, since the "total need" for staff would provide automatically for this need.

5. PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) surveyed a nationally representative sample of public schools in 1974 to collect data on school library/media centers. The survey called for negative responses, in order to distinguish nonresponse from "no library/media center." The survey estimate is that 74,725 public schools, serving 43.9 million pupils, had central library/media centers at that time, based on the responses of 3,500 schools, making up a stratified random sample (the largest schools were included with higher probability than small ones). The total number of public schools was then 89,000 and the aggregate Fall 1974 enrollment was 45,053,000. This is 84% of all schools in the nation at that time, serving 39 out of every 40 school children. The other 14,000 schools serving more than one million children did not have library/media centers. The primary reason in most of those cases is the small size of the schools (on the average, fewer than 75 children per school). However, in some instances, a policy of providing classroom-level collections of specialized materials is followed. Information on materials and other resources available to children through classroom collections and Special Education Media Centers and Vocational Education Resource Centers which did not respond to the LIBGIS I survey are not included in this analysis.

Library media/center service was in 1974 provided to 50% more school children--14.6 million more--than was the case in 1964. The number of school library/media centers has increased over the decade from 56,000 in schools of 150 pupils or more to an estimated total of 74,725. This achievement of extending service to essentially the entire public school population has been accompanied by moderate increases in resources. Now that the program extension has been largely accomplished, the school library/media center community is emphasizing improvement, professionally and educationally, of these programs. Many school systems are improving media programs for all schools in the school district simultaneously, and seeking accreditation on a system-wide basis, for example.

An important and fundamental basis for program-strengthening has been the development over the recent past of guidelines by professional collaboration between the American Association of School Librarians (AASL) and the Association for Educational Communication and Technology (AECT). The standards developed through substantial professional deliberation are presented in Media Programs: District and School, American Library Association, 1975. The criteria are regarded as appropriate targets for an effective library/media center functioning as a viable force in instruction. These guidelines are challenging, and call for early deliberations by school systems of the role of the media center in learning, as a basis for specific program commitments to this new concept.

The indicators of needs (see Exhibit B, page 3-7) used in this section for comparison to the resources and activities reported in the NCET survey, are based, with some simplification, on the AASL-AECT guidelines.

Qualifications to be placed on the survey data should be noted. First, school library/media centers are not autonomous organizations or major divisions, as are many libraries of other types. Consequently, they are in many cases not cost-centers for accounting purposes and few have separately identified budgets. As a result, in many cases, financial data and sometimes other data were reported by people not directly associated with the activity, and some of those estimates may be rough approximations. Second, in some states some sample school library/media centers did not participate, and substitutions were made. The net effect of such substitutions is not known, but it is believed that the national estimates are probably not affected to substantial degree. State estimates could be affected by substitutions, and therefore observed differences between states should be interpreted cautiously. In addition, state estimates are subject to greater sampling variability than the other estimates presented, since the sample size was not sufficient to provide state estimates at high precision, and the geographic stratification employed in selection of sample schools was at the Regional rather than the State level.

Staffing

School library/media centers staffed to indicated needs for both professional and support staff are very rare--the estimate is that there were 40 in the nation in 1974. Shortages are the overwhelming rule in support staff, amounting to 90% of indicated needs for elementary school library/media centers and to 85% of those for secondary school centers. In contrast to the criterion of two support staff needed for each professional, the actual staffing in 1974 was 39,000 support staff altogether, working with 63,000 professionals.

The professional staff of school library/media centers are qualified as librarians and specialists in audiovisual media, and have teacher credentials as well. Similarly, teachers whose professional education is recent often have some background in media resources. Depending on the organization of the school's curriculum, some school library/media centers rely regularly and in a planned way on teachers, aides, or volunteers to supplement the assigned staff. A professional library media specialist often shares time between schools, with such coverage of the needs in his/her absence, but with professional planning and guidance of the entire program.

The professional staff shortages aggregate 100,000, of which 69,000 are in elementary schools. Actual staffing is less than one professional per school, or one per 720 pupils in elementary schools as a national average. The situation is better in secondary schools--but very little better--an average of one professional per 675 pupils, or five professionals to four schools (see Table 5.1). In each of the four Regions, approximately the same levels of staffing are reported, with minor variations.

Over 4,000 school library/media centers in both elementary and secondary schools are staffed to at least indicated needs in professional personnel, and 1.7 million children are enrolled in those schools. By size of school, larger proportions meet the indicated needs among the smallest schools (less than 300 pupils) and among the largest (1,000 and up). The small schools predominate, however, as the 5.6% of all schools having at least as much as the indicated professional staff serve only 4.4% of pupils served by all library/media centers (see Table 5.3).

More than a third of school library/media centers--by far the largest group--report professional staffing at 50 to 60% of the indicated needs, suggesting that a substantial number of schools are in practice using a criterion of just one-half the indicator here adopted. Perhaps this lower staffing guideline is a carry-over from an earlier period when the library/media center was seen as a passive repository of information for occasional reference as an incidental supplement of classroom activity rather than an active force in pupil learning. In any event, the persistence of widespread staffing at low levels--below 60% of the indicated need--no doubt partially reflects financial constraints on library/media services within many school systems.

The salaries paid in 1974 to those professional and support staff amounted to about $820 million. If staffed to the indicated levels of professional and support staff, the corresponding costs in 1974 would have been about $2.4 billion. The gap of $1.6 billion compares with current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools of $50.0 billion, or instructional expenditures of $32.6 billion, in that year. The new library/media center concept is one of an integral resource in the central teaching/learning activities of the school. Adopting the concept thus involves conscious commitment to providing for pupil use significant materials and staff and facilities much greater than was used under conventional teacher-oriented classroom instruction. It appears that by 1974 a significant number of schools, perhaps 6 to 8 thousand, have adopted and implemented the concept to substantial degree.

Collections

School library/media centers held 520 million volume equivalents in 1974, or about one-half the print materials indicated as needed for the pupil populations served. Secondary schools were very slightly better stocked than elementary schools. Schools serving more than 2,000 pupils were less well stocked, relatively, on the average, than smaller schools. All Regions share similar deficiencies in print collections.

Nonprint materials include audiovisual materials and "all other" such as games, kits, and specimens. About 70% of the nonprint titles held were audiovisual materials, and the proportion was somewhat higher in elementary schools. About 100 million items were held, in sharp contrast to indicated needs for 1 billion items of nonprint materials. Ratios of the order of 5% to 20% actual to needed nonprint materials are discouragingly pervasive by size class of school, by Regions, and by level.

Some schools, 4% of all, serving 3.8% of the pupils served by school library/media centers, do hold print materials at least equal to the indicated need. And one-tenth as many schools hold nonprint materials at least equal to the indicated need (see Tables 5.8, 5.9). In these circumstances, the experience and satisfaction of those leader-schools will be important evidence to other schools, which may influence the widespread extension of the new school library/media center concept.

To double the present nationwide collections of books and other print materials, as needed, properly distributed among school libraries, would have required about $2.5 billion in 1974 prices, based on the mix of books and other materials actually bought in that year.

Acquisitions

The rate at which print materials should be added was not approached by school library/media centers in 1974. In total, the acquisitions were about 40% of indicated need, and no category examined (level of school, size class, region, or state) reached the indicated need.(see Tables 5.10, 5.11, 5.14). However, the indicated need for acquisitions is specified as 10% of collection or of the indicated collection, whichever is greater. In light of the very general shortfall between collections and indicated need for collections, the latter factor dominated the specification of needs for acquisitions. Applying 10% to the total actual collections, as an approximation, the sum of indicated needs for acquisitions based solely on actual collections would have been about 53 million volume equivalents, and about 10 million

items of nonprint. Against such criteria, the actual acquisition of 40 million volume equivalents and 11 million items of nonprint materials connote much more responsible performance than when measured against the needed collection.

In practice, it appears that schools have in effect not yet implemented the collections guidelines operationally, even if they regard them as desirable in principle. The acquisitions behavior suggests replacement of print materials, accepting some obsolescence, and for nonprint a very modest rate of buildup in addition to normal replacement.

Expenditures of an additional $65 million, together with the $191 million actually spent in 1974, would have permitted acquisitions of 53 million print volume-equivalents in total, at 1974 prices and the mix of print materials actually purchased. The amount needed to meet the indicated shortfall of 69 million volume equivalents (to meet indicated need) would have been approximately $326 million above the $191 million reported. For nonprint materials, the corresponding incremental funding which would have been needed is $731 million, on the same basis.

Space

Nationwide, shortages in space amount to more than the space occupied (205 million square feet vs. 175 million square feet), and this relationship is widespread--by level of school and by state. The smallest schools--serving less than 300 pupils, and to a lesser degree those serving 300-500 pupils, have as a group more adequate space in relation to indicated needs than do the larger schools (see Tables 5.15, 5.16, and 5.24).

In all, 11% of school library/media centers have as much or more space than indicated. These serve only 6.6% of pupils, indicating that they are predominantly in smaller-than-average schools (see Table 5.17).

Space needs for media programs require attention as an integral part of facilities planning, both for future construction and future adapting and renovating. Space needs may be assessed as a function of program plans and the projected potentials of various media in support of the curricular concepts and content.

Hours of Service

School library/media centers generally meet or exceed the standard of 30 hours per week open to pupils. Only one-sixth of library/media centers, serving 11% of the pupils, fall short of that criterion. Half of the pupils served by school library/media centers have 36 or more hours access, and for secondary schools the proportion is 73%. However, more than 3,700 school library/media centers, serving 1.14 million pupils, are open fewer than 15 hours per week (see Table 5.18).

The hours of service are generally good throughout the nation, with a scattering of states having significant numbers of pupils without access to the library/media center as much as 30 hours per week (see Table 5.20).

Operating Expenditures

Only a miniscule proportion of pupils are in schools in which the school library/media center is supported at the suggested level. Indeed, the indicated need, nationally a total of $5 billion, dwarfs the actual operating expenditures -- exclusive of salaries and wages -- of $364 million. Even if salaries and wages were included, the indicated target figure is not nearly approached in the aggregate.(see Table 5.21). Only 22% of the school library/media centers in the country even reach or exceed 10% of the indicated level. These serve less than one-fifth of the pupils (see Table 5.23).

The Operating Expenditures indicator for school library/media centers may be genuinely useful to 2% of the schools, those which reported operating expenditures of 30% of the indicated need, or more. For others, comparisons to the actual distribtuion of expenditures by others, within States or Regions and by urbanization and size and level of school, may help to encourage positive beginnings toward more adequate support. Ultimately, the worth of the program as perceived by school colleagues and administrators, and also by the pupils and the community, will be reflected in the levels of financial support achieved.

TABLE 5.1 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS STAFF
BY LEVEL OF SCHOOL, NATIONAL SUMMARY

	Elementary & Combined (a)	Secondary (b)	All Schools (c)
1. Numbers of Libraries, total	52,310	22,315	74,625
2. Pupil Membership (millions)	25.31	18.61	43.93
Professional Staffing			
3. Staff Indicated (thousands)	103.6	58.9	162.5
4. Staff Actual (thousands)	35.0	27.6	62.7
5. Staff Shortages (thousands)	69.0	31.7	100.7
6. Number of Libraries Staffed to Indicated Need	2,398	1,718	4,116
7. Number of Libraries Not Staffed to Indicated Need	49,912	20,597	70,503
8. Pupil Membership in Schools Not Staffed to Indicated Need (millions)	24.56	17.66	42.22
Support Staffing			
9. Staff Indicated (thousands)	207.3	117.9	325.1
10. Staff Actual (thousands)	21.5	17.3	38.8
11. Staff Shortages (thousands)	185.8	100.6	286.5
12. Number of Libraries Staffed to Indicated Need	40	40	80
13. Number of Libraries Not Staffed to Indicated Need	52,270	22,275	74,545
14. Pupil Membership in Schools Not Staffed to Indicated Need (millions)	25.31	18.56	43.86
15. Salaries Actual (million)	$441.5	$376.7	$818.2
16. Salaries Needed for Staff Shortages (million)	$1,560	$851	$2,411
Schools Staffed to Indicated Need for Both Professionals and Support Staff			
17. Number of library/media centers	n.a.	n.a.	40
18. Number of pupils served (thousands)	n.a.	n.a.	7.60

TABLE 5.2 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS STAFF BY SIZE CLASS OF SCHOOL

	SCHOOL SIZE (Pupil Membership)					
	Under 300 (a)	300-499 (b)	500-699 (c)	700-999 (d)	1000-1999 (e)	Over 2000 (f)
1. Number of Libraries, total	18,683	20,274	15,734	10,858	7,619	1,453
2. Pupil Membership (millions)	3.55	8.02	9.29	9.03	10.17	3.86
Professional Staffing						
3. Staff Indicated	23,589	40,548	31,469	30,286	27,578	9,123
4. Staff Actual	8,301	13,587	13,633	11,200	12,230	3,706
5. Staff Shortages[a/]	15,615	27,056	17,953	19,134	15,520	5,431
6. Number of Libraries Staffed to Indicated Need	2,625	283	600	196	373	40
7. Number of Libraries Not Staffed to Indicated Need	16,057	19,991	15,135	10,663	7,246	1,413
8. Pupil Membership in Schools Not Staffed to Indicated Need (millions)	3.06	7.91	8.93	8.88	9.69	3.76
Support Staffing						
9. Staff Indicated	47,179	81,094	62,939	60,573	55,156	18,246
10. Staff Actual	5,114	7,546	6,835	6,623	9,192	3,496
11. Staff Shortages[a/]	42,104	73,549	56,104	53,967	46,017	14,750
12. Number of Libraries Staffed to Indicated Need	45	0	0	17	18	0
13. Number of Libraries Not Staffed to Indicated Need	18,637	20,274	15,734	10,841	7,601	1,453
14. Pupil Membership in Schools Not Staffed to Indicated Need (millions)	3.55	8.02	9.29	9.02	10.13	3.86
15. Salaries Actual (million)	$90.4	$167.9	$167.2	$149.9	$178.1	$65.1
16. Salaries Needed for Staff Shortages (million)	$305	$617	$451	$476	$408	$153

a/ Shortages exceed the difference between Indicated and Actual, since some libraries have more staff than the "minimum need."

TABLE 5.3 DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS, PUPILS SERVED, AND PROFESSIONAL STAFF SHORTAGE, BY PERCENTAGE OF INDICATED NEED FOR PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Professional Staff Index [a]	Distribution of Library/ Media Centers(%) (a)	Distribution of Pupils(%) (b)	Distribution of Professional Staff Shortage(%) (c)
1. All	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. 130 and more	0.8	0.6	0.0
3. 110-130	0.2	0.9	0.0
4. 100-110	4.6	2.9	0.0
5. 80-100	0.5	0.6	0.1
6. 70-80	2.0	2.6	0.9
7. 60-70	3.5	5.0	2.3
8. 50-60	36.9	35.1	28.3
9. 40-50	0.6	1.0	0.7
10. 30-40	13.7	22.9	20.6
11. 20-30	10.5	9.9	12.7
12. 10-20	6.5	5.6	7.8
13. 0-10	20.2	13.4	26.6

a/ The Index is the ratio of actual professional staff to indicated need for professional staff, expressed as a percentage.

N.B. This table may be read as follows:

Of all public school library/media centers reported in 1975 (74,625 from Table 5.1), .8 of one percent (Col.(a)) had professional staff 30% or more above the indicated need; those centers served .6 of one percent (Col.(b)) of the pupils served by all 74,625 centers, and those centers of course had 0 (Col.(c)) gap in professional staff; and from line 5, .5 of one percent of media centers had professional staff in the range 80% to 100% of indicated need, served .6 of one percent of pupils, and accounted for .1 of one percent of the nationwide gap in professional staff for public school library/media centers.

TABLE 5.4 DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS, PUPILS SERVED, AND SUPPORT STAFF SHORTAGES, BY PERCENTAGE OF INDICATED NEED FOR SUPPORT STAFF

Support Staff Index [a]	Distribution of Library/ Media Centers(%) (a)	Distribution of Pupils(%) (b)	Distribution of Support Staff Shortage(%) (c)
1. All	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. 100 and more	0.1	0.1	0.0
3. 80-100	*	*	*
4. 60-80	0.4	0.9	0.2
5. 50-60	3.7	2.6	1.5
6. 40-50	0.3	0.7	0.3
7. 30-40	3.4	5.3	3.3
8. 20-30	18.2	17.5	15.1
9. 10-20	16.4	21.4	19.0
10. 0-10	57.5	51.5	60.6

* denotes less than 0.05%.

a/ The Index is the ratio of actual support staff to indicated need for support staff, expressed as a percentage.

N.B. This table may be read as follows:

Of all public school library/media centers reported in 1975 (74,625 from Table 5.1), .1 of one percent had support staff equal to or in excess of the indicated needs, and those centers served .1 of one percent of the pupils, nationally; and from line 4, .4 of one percent of centers had support staff in the range 60% to 80% of the indicated need, those centers served .9 of one percent of pupils, and their unfilled needs for support staff were .2 of one percent of the total national gap.

TABLE 5.5A SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS STAFFING, NORTH ATLANTIC REGION BY STATE

	Professional Staff Index a/ (a)	Support Staff Index b/ (b)
REGION I		
1. Connecticut	30	16
2. Delaware	58	12
3. D.C.	37	0
4. Maine	48	14
5. Maryland	41	11
6. Massachusetts	41	12
7. New Hampshire	30	19
8. New Jersey	52	15
9. New York	45	16
10. Pennsylvania	37	12
11. Rhode Island	42	4
12. Vermont	82	3
13. REGION TOTAL	42	14

a/ Actual professional staff as a percentage of "Indicated Need" for professional staff; weighted average for the State or Region.

b/ Actual support staff as a percentage of "Indicated Need" for support staff; weighted average for the State or Region.

TABLE 5.5B SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS STAFFING, GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS REGION BY STATE

	Professional Staff Index a/ (a)	Support Staff Index b/ (b)
REGION II		
1. Illinois	41	17
2. Indiana	33	12
3. Iowa	33	15
4. Kansas	39	10
5. Michigan	31	12
6. Minnesota	44	20
7. Missouri	39	9
8. Nebraska	37	9
9. North Dakota	30	10
10. Ohio	27	14
11. South Dakota	56	14
12. Wisconsin	50	15
13. REGION TOTAL	37	14

a/ Actual professional staff as a percentage of "Indicated Need" for professional staff; weighted average for the State or Region.

b/ Actual support staff as a percentage of "Indicated Need" for support staff; weighted average for the State or Region.

TABLE 5.5C SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS STAFFING, SOUTHEASTERN REGION BY STATE

REGION III	Professional Staff Index a/ (a)	Support Staff Index b/ (b)
1. Alabama	49	6
2. Arkansas	48	10
3. Florida	49	13
4. Georgia	45	7
5. Kentucky	45	5
6. Louisiana	42	2
7. Mississippi	44	7
8. North Carolina	39	7
9. South Carolina	49	7
10. Tennessee	42	5
11. Virginia	49	10
12. West Virginia	43	4
13. REGION TOTAL	46	8

a/ Actual professional staff as a percentage of "Indicated Need" for professional staff; weighted average for the State or Region.

b/ Actual support staff as a percentage of "Indicated Need" for support staff; weighted average for the State or Region.

TABLE 5.5D SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS STAFFING, WEST AND SOUTHWESTERN REGION BY STATE

	Professional Staff Index a/ (a)	Support Staff Index b/ (b)
REGION IV		
1. Alaska	24	20
2. Arizona	23	3
3. California	41	12
4. Colorado	21	10
5. Hawaii	31	10
6. Idaho	43	1
7. Montana	23	20
8. Nevada	82	18
9. New Mexico	36	5
10. Oklahoma	31	20
11. Oregon	34	8
12. Texas	42	26
13. Utah	32	10
14. Washington	38	11
15. Wyoming	46	13
16. REGION TOTAL	31	12

a/ Actual professional staff as a percentage of "Indicated Need" for professional staff; weighted average for the State or Region.

b/ Actual support staff as a percentage of "Indicated Need" for support staff; weighted average for the State or Region.

TABLE 5.6 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS COLLECTIONS, NATIONAL SUMMARY

	Elementary & Combined (a)	Secondary (b)	All Schools (c)
1. Number of Libraries	52,310	22,315	74,625
2. Pupil Membership (millions)	25.31	18.61	43.93
Print Materials			
3. Titles of books and bound periodicals (millions)	270.7	176.6	447.3
4. Total volumes in millions (including microform equivalent)	313.1	208.6	521.7
5. Indicated need (millions of volumes)	625.4	411.0	1,036.4
6. Shortages (millions of volumes)[a/]	320.9	205.6	526.5
7. Number of libraries not meeting print materials need	50,250	21,664	71,914
8. Pupils in schools not meeting print materials need (millions)	24.26	18.18	42.45
Audiovisual and Other Materials			
9. Titles, audiovisual (millions)	43.7	24.3	68.0
10. Titles, all other (millions)	17.1	11.7	28.7
11. Titles, total (millions)	60.8	36.0	96.7
12. Indicated needs (millions)	625.4	411.0	1,036.4
13. Shortages, total (millions) [b/]	566.1	376.1	942.2
14. Number of libraries not meeting nonprint materials needs	52,102	22,188	74,290
15. Pupils in schools not meeting nonprint materials needs (millions)	25.20	18.51	43.71
One-Time Expenditures Which Would Bring Collections Up to Indicated Need			
16. Print (million)	$1,375	$1,131	$2,506
17. Audiovisual and Other Materials (million)	$3,975	$3,307	$7,283
Expenditures in 1974 for Collection			
18. Books, periodicals, and microform (million)	$98	$93	$191
19. Audiovisual and Other Materials & Supplies (million)	$47	$40	$87

a/ Shortages exceed the differences between indicated needs and actual holdings, since some libraries hold more than the minimum indicated collection.

TABLE 5.7 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS COLLECTIONS BY SIZE CLASS OF SCHOOL

	SCHOOL SIZE (Pupil Membership)					
	Under 300 (a)	300-499 (b)	500-699 (c)	700-999 (d)	1000-1999 (e)	Over 2000 (f)
1. Number of Libraries	18,683	20,274	15,734	10,858	7,619	1,453
2. Pupil Membership (millions)	3.55	8.02	9.29	9.03	10.17	3.86
Print Materials						
3. Titles of books and bound periodicals (millions)	62.9	103.6	95.9	79.5	80.8	24.6
4. Total volumes in millions (including microform equivalent)	69.4	117.2	110.5	94.7	97.7	32.2
5. Indicated need (millions of volumes)	186.8	202.7	185.9	180.6	203.3	77.2
6. Shortages (millions)[a/]	119.5	90.4	78.3	87.4	105.7	45.2
7. Number of libraries not meeting print materials need	18,485	19,052	14,892	10,495	7,544	1,447
8. Pupils in schools not meeting print materials need (millions)	3.51	7.49	8.80	8.74	10.07	3.85
Audiovisual and Other Materials						
9. Titles, audiovisual (millions)	8.5	16.5	15.0	13.2	11.2	3.6
10. Titles, all others (millions)	2.7	6.9	7.7	5.9	3.8	1.6
11. Titles, total (millions)	11.3	23.4	22.7	19.0	15.1	5.2
12. Indicated need (millions)	186.8	202.7	185.9	180.6	203.3	77.2
13. Shortages, total (millions)[a/]	175.5	179.9	164.6	162.0	188.3	72.1
14. Number of libraries not meeting audiovisual materials needs	18,677	20,184	15,564	10,807	7.619	1,440
15. Pupils in schools not meeting audiovisual materials needs (millions)	3.55	7.99	9.20	8.98	10.17	3.83
One-Time Expenditures Which Would Bring Collection Up to Indicated Need						
16. Print (million)	$529	$427	$365	$402	$552	$232
17. Audiovisual and Other Material (million)	$1,143	$1,563	$1,104	$1,082	$1,747	$645
Expenditures in 1974 for Collections						
18. Books, periodicals, and microforms (million)	$23	$39	$36	$32	$47	$14
19. Audiovisual and Other Materials & Supplies (million)	$8	$18	$18	$16	$21	$6

a/ Shortages exceed the difference between indicated needs and actual holdings, since some libraries hold more than the minimum indicated collection.

TABLE 5.8 DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS, PUPILS SERVED, AND PRINT COLLECTION SHORTAGES, BY PERCENTAGE OF INDICATED NEED FOR PRINT COLLECTION

Print Collection Index a/	Distribution of Library/ Media Centers(%) (a)	Distribution of Pupils(%) (b)	Distribution of Print Collection Shortage(%) b/ (c)
1. All	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. 130 and more	1.0	0.9	0.0
3. 110-130	1.2	1.1	0.0
4. 100-110	1.8	1.8	0.0
5. 90-100	2.1	1.9	0.2
6. 80-90	4.7	4.5	1.1
7. 70-80	7.6	8.0	3.7
8. 60-70	11.8	12.7	6.7
9. 50-60	16.8	18.0	13.7
10. 40-50	18.0	19.5	20.8
11. 30-40	15.9	16.8	23.0
12. 20-30	11.1	9.7	16.7
13. 10-20	5.9	4.0	10.0
14. 0-10	2.1	1.1	4.1

a/ The Index is the ratio of the actual number of volume equivalents of print materials held to the indicated need for print materials, expressed as a percentage.

b/ Specifically, the distribution of estimated costs to remedy the shortages (to bring all below-100 libraries to 100).

N.B. This table may be read as follows:

Of all public school library/media centers reported in 1975 (74,625 from Table 5.1), 1.0 percent held print materials 30% or more above the indicated need, and .9 of one percent of pupils nationally were served by those centers; at the other extreme (lines 10 and following) more than half of all school library/media centers held less than 50% of the indicated print collection needed for the enrollments served, and more than half of all pupils nationally were served by such centers, which altogether account for nearly three-fourths of the nationwide collections gap in print materials for public school library/media centers.

TABLE 5.9 DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS, PUPILS SERVED, AND NONPRINT COLLECTION SHORTAGE, BY PERCENTAGE OF INDICATED NEED FOR NONPRINT COLLECTION

Nonprint Collection Index[a/]	Distribution of Library/ Media Centers(%) (a)	Distribution of Pupils (%) (b)	Distribution of Nonprint Shortage(%) b/ (c)
1. All	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. 100 and more	0.4	0.5	0.0
3. 70-100	0.7	0.5	*
4. 50-70	0.7	0.7	0.2
5. 40-50	1.4	1.1	0.3
6. 30-40	1.8	1.9	0.4
7. 20-30	5.5	5.4	2.1
8. 10-20	19.5	20.2	13.4
9. 0-10	70.0	69.7	83.8

* denotes less than 0.05%.

a/ The Index is the ratio of the actual number of items of nonprint materials held to the indicated need, expressed as a percentage.

b/ Specifically, of the estimated costs to remedy the shortages.

N.B. This table may be read as follows:

Of all public school library/media centers reported in 1975 (74,625 from Table 5.1), .4 of one percent equalled or exceeded the indicated need for nonprint materials collections, and .5 of the pupils served by all centers had access to those collections which were numerically fully adequate in nonprint materials; (from line 9) on the other hand, 70% of library/media centers have little or no nonprint materials (less than 10% of indicated needs), most public school pupils have access to inadequate quantities of nonprint materials, and these least well-stocked centers are responsible for five-sixths of the gap in nonprint materials for all public school centers.

TABLE 5.10 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS ACQUISITIONS, NATIONAL SUMMARY

	Elementary & Combined (a)	Secondary (b)	All Schools (c)
1. Number of Libraries	52,310	22,315	74,625
2. Pupil Membership (millions)	25.31	18.61	43.93
Print Materials			
3. Volumes of books and bound periodicals acquired (millions)	22.9	16.9	39.9
4. Microform titles acquired (thousands)	76	118	19.4
5. Total volumes (including microform equivalent) acquired (millions)	23.0	17.0	40.1
6. Indicated need (volumes in millions)	63.1	41.4	104.4
7. Shortfall in acquisitions (millions)	43.0	26.2	69.1
8. Number of libraries not meeting indicated need for print materials added	50,403	21,304	71,708
9. Pupils in schools not meeting indicated need for print materials added (millions)	24.44	17.69	42.13
Audiovisual and Other Materials			
10. Audiovisual titles acquired (thousands)	4,901	2,997	7,898
11. All other nonprint items acquired (thousands)	1,793	1,556	3,349
12. Total titles acquired (thousands)	6,694	4,553	11,248
13. Indicated needs (thousands)	62,695	41,200	103,895
14. Shortfall in acquisitions (thousands)	56,587	37,333	94,020
15. Number of libraries not meeting indicated need for nonprint materials added	51,683	22,104	73,787
16. Pupils in schools not meeting indicated need for nonprint materials added (millions)	25.01	18.40	43.42
Expenditures for Acquisitions, 1974			
17. Books, periodicals and microform (million)	$98	$93	$191
18. Nonprint supplies and materials (million)	$47	$40	$87
Increments to 1974 Expenditures Which Would Have Permitted Acquisitions at Indicated Pace			
19. Print (million)	$183	$143	$326
20. Nonprint (million)	$400	$331	$731

TABLE 5.11 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS ACQUISITIONS BY SIZE CLASS OF SCHOOL

	SCHOOL SIZE (Pupil Membership					
	Under 300	300-499	500-699	700-999	1000-1999	Over 2000
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1. Number of Libraries	18,683	20,274	15,734	10,858	7,619	1,453
2. Pupil Membership (millions)	3.55	8.02	9.29	9.03	10.17	3.86
Print Materials						
3. Volumes Acquired, Books & Bound Periodicals (million)	5.13	8.39	7.68	6.96	8.93	2.77
4. Microform Titles Acquired (thousands)	4	31	29	46	65	20
5. Total Volumes Acquired (millions)	5.13	8.42	7.71	7.01	8.99	2.79
6. Indicated Need (millions of volumes)	18.80	20.60	18.79	18.18	20.35	7.74
7. Shortfall[a/], Total (millions of volumes)	14.17	13.23	12.10	11.74	12.82	5.05
8. Number of Libraries Not Adding Indicated Needs	18,084	19,266	15,241	10,483	7,232	1,403
9. Pupils in Schools Not Adding Indicated Needs (millions)	3.45	7.64	8.99	8.72	9.62	3.72
Audiovisual and Other Materials						
10. Audiovisual Titles Acquired (thousands)	931	1,529	1,783	1,450	1,743	464
11. All Other Titles Acquired (thousands)	304	553	839	945	473	236
12. Total Titles Acquired (thousands)	1,235	2,081	2,622	2,395	2,216	700
13. Indicated Needs (millions)	18.7	20.3	18.7	18.1	20.3	7.7
14. Shortfall[a/] (millions)	17.7	18.3	16.4	16.1	18.4	7.1
15. Number of Libraries Not Adding Indicated Needs	18,525	20,070	15,462	10,750	7,549	1,432
16. Pupils in Schools Not Adding Indicated Needs (millions)	3.52	7.94	9.13	8.94	10.08	3.81
Expenditures for Acquisitions, 1974						
17. Books, Periodicals, Microform (million)	$22.8	$38.5	$36.0	$32.3	$47.1	$14.4
18. Nonprint Supplies and Materials (million)	$ 8.1	$18.2	$17.7	$16.1	$20.7	$ 6.3
Increments to 1974 Expenditures Which Would Have Permitted Acquisitions at Indicated Pace						
19. Print (million)	$63	$60	$56	$54	$67	$26
20. Nonprint (million)	$116	$160	$111	$108	$172	$64

a/ Shortfalls exceed the difference between indicated need and acquisitions since some centers acquire more than minimum needed.

TABLE 5.12 DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS, PUPILS SERVED, AND PRINT ACQUISITION SHORTFALL, BY PERCENTAGE OF INDICATED NEED FOR PRINT ACQUISITIONS

Print Acquisition Index a/	Distribution of Library/ Media Centers (%) (a)	Distribution of Pupils(%) (b)	Distribution of Print Acquisition Shortfall(%) b/ (c)
1. All	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. 140 and more	2.0	1.8	0.0
3. 120-140	0.8	0.8	0.0
4. 100-120	1.3	1.4	0.0
5. 90-100	1.1	1.2	*
6. 80-90	1.8	2.0	0.2
7. 70-80	2.2	2.7	0.5
8. 60-70	3.1	3.5	1.0
9. 50-60	7.2	7.8	2.8
10. 40-50	10.5	11.3	5.2
11. 30-40	14.9	15.5	9.5
12. 20-30	20.7	21.6	20.1
13. 10-20	21.7	21.3	29.8
14. 0-10	12.7	9.1	30.9

* denotes less than 0.05%.

a/ The Index is the ratio of actual acquisitions to the indicated acquisitions, expressed as a percentage.

b/ Specifically, the distribution of incremental expenditures which would be necessary to acquire materials at the indicated pace.

N.B. For help in interpreting this table, please refer to Table 5.8, page 5-18, which is very similar in form, for the descriptive Note.

TABLE 5.13 DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS, PUPILS SERVED, AND NONPRINT ACQUISITION SHORTFALL, BY PERCENTAGE OF INDICATED NEED FOR NONPRINT ACQUISITIONS

Nonprint Acquisition Index a/	Distribution of Library/ Media Centers (%) (a)	Distribution of Pupils (%) (b)	Distribution of Nonprint Acquisition Shortfall (%) b/ (c)
1. All	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. 140 and more	0.7	0.8	0.0
3. 100-140	0.4	0.3	0.0
4. 80-100	0.5	0.6	*
5. 60-80	0.9	1.0	0.1
6. 50-60	1.1	1.1	0.1
7. 40-50	1.5	1.8	0.1
8. 30-40	2.3	2.6	0.3
9. 20-30	4.7	4.9	0.9
10. 10-20	13.9	14.1	5.1
11. Less than 10	74.0	72.8	93.4

* denotes less than 0.05%.

a/ The Index is the ratio of actual acquisitions to the indicated acquisitions, expressed as a percentage.

b/ Specifically, the distribution of incremental expenditures which would be necessary to acquire materials at the indicated pace.

N.B. For help in interpreting this table, please refer to Table 5.9, page 5-19, which is very similar in form, for the descriptive Note.

TABLE 5.14A SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS COLLECTIONS, AND ACQUISITIONS, NORTH ATLANTIC REGION BY STATE

	Print Collection Index a/ (a)	Print Acquisitions Index b/ (b)	Nonprint Collection Index c/ (c)	Nonprint Acquisitions Index d/ (d)
REGION I				
Connecticut	50	47	8	15
Delaware	69	12	11	8
D.C.	41	38	2	4
Maine	38	30	4	1
Maryland	49	32	19	11
Massachusetts	39	38	7	9
New Hampshire	41	30	4	5
New Jersey	51	41	13	21
New York	57	38	11	11
Pennsylvania	53	38	8	8
Rhode Island	30	14	4	6
Vermont	55	41	15	7
REGION TOTAL	51	38	10	11

a/ Actual print collections held as a percentage of sum of "Indicated Needs" for print collection; weighted average for State or Region.

b/ Actual print acquisitions as a percentage of sum of "Indicated Needs" for print acquisitions; weighted average for State or Region.

c/ Actual nonprint collections held as a percentage of sum of "Indicated Needs" for nonprint collection; weighted average for State or Region.

d/ Actual nonprint acquisitions as a percentage of sum of "Indicated Needs" for nonprint acquisitions: weighted average for State or Region.

TABLE 5.14B SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS COLLECTIONS, AND ACQUISITIONS. GREAT LAKES & PLAINS REGION BY STATE

	Print Collection Index a/ (a)	Print Acquisitions Index b/ (b)	Nonprint Collection Index c/ (c)	Nonprint Acquisitions Index d/ (d)
REGION II				
Illinois	48	34	8	12
Indiana	43	31	11	10
Iowa	47	32	6	6
Kansas	50	29	6	4
Michigan	50	39	8	9
Minnesota	44	64	20	17
Missouri	39	43	9	17
Nebraska	37	35	9	7
North Dakota	30	13	10	1
Ohio	27	49	14	11
South Dakota	56	17	14	2
Wisconsin	50	54	15	7
REGION TOTAL	37	41	14	11

a/ Actual print collections held as a percentage of sum of "Indicated Needs" for print collection; weighted average for State or Region.

b/ Actual print acquisitions as a percentage of sum of "Indicated Needs" for print acquisitions; weighted average for State or Region.

c/ Actual nonprint collections held as a percentage of sum of "Indicated Needs" for nonprint collection; weighted average for State or Region.

d/ Actual nonprint acquisitions as a percentage of sum of "Indicated Needs" for nonprint acquisitions; weighted average for State or Region.

TABLE 5.14C SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS COLLECTIONS, AND ACQUISITIONS, SOUTHEASTERN REGION BY STATE

REGION III	Print Collection Index a/ (a)	Print Acquisitions Index b/ (b)	Nonprint Collection Index c/ (c)	Nonprint Acquisitions Index d/ (d)
Alabama	47	28	13	2
Arkansas	46	37	9	5
Florida	55	36	19	23
Georgia	57	29	8	12
Kentucky	52	33	12	17
Louisiana	55	45	6	8
Mississippi	44	35	5	4
North Carolina	57	39	14	14
South Carolina	58	33	7	7
Tennessee	51	26	7	6
Virginia	60	82	18	22
West Virginia	48	17	7	5
REGION TOTAL	53	39	12	13

a/ Actual print collections held as a percentage of sum of "Indicated Needs" for print collection; weighted average for State or Region.

b/ Actual print acquisitions as a percentage of sum of "Indicated Needs" for print acquisitions; weighted average for State or Region.

c/ Actual nonprint collections held as a percentage of sum of "Indicated Needs" for nonprint collection; weighted average for State or Region.

d/ Actual nonprint acquisitions as a percentage of sum of "Indicated Needs" for nonprint acquisitions; weighted average for State or Region.

TABLE 5.14D SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS COLLECTIONS, AND ACQUISITIONS, WEST AND SOUTHWESTERN REGION BY STATE

	Print Collection Index a/ (a)	Print Acquisitions Index b/ (b)	Nonprint Collection Index c/ (c)	Nonprint Acquisitions Index d/ (d)
REGION IV				
Alaska	42	54	19	15
Arizona	54	33	8	15
California	47	35	11	13
Colorado	43	25	5	5
Hawaii	40	34	5	11
Idaho	49	26	12	10
Montana	46	26	7	11
Nevada	51	54	4	6
New Mexico	38	25	8	8
Oklahoma	52	41	13	13
Oregon	39	34	5	7
Texas	64	51	12	34
Utah	43	38	6	6
Washington	45	66	11	8
Wyoming	70	50	10	6
REGION TOTAL	46	36	7	9

a/ Actual print collections held as a percentage of sum of "Indicated Needs" for print collection; weighted average for State or Region.

b/ Actual print acquisitions as a percentage of sum of "Indicated Needs" for print acquisitions; weighted average for State or Region.

c/ Actual nonprint collections held as a percentage of sum of "Indicated Needs" for nonprint collection; weighted average for State or Region.

d/ Actual nonprint acquisitions as a percentage of sum of "Indicated Needs" for nonprint acquisitions; weighted average for State or Region.

TABLE 5.15 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS SPACE, NATIONAL SUMMARY

	Elementary & Combined (a)	Secondary (b)	All Schools (c)
1. Number of Library/Media Centers	52,310	22,315	74,625
2. Pupil Membership (millions)	25.31	18.61	43.93
3. Professional and Support Staff in School Library/Media Centers	56,524	44,937	101,461
4. Indicated Space Needs (net assigned square feet in millions)	202.5	148.9	351.4
5. Actual Space (net assigned square feet in millions)	96.3	78.6	174.9
6. Shortages in Space (net assigned square feet in millions) a/	123.1	81.6	204.6
7. Number of Library/Media Centers having space indicated	4,824	3,294	8,118
8. Number of Library/Media Centers not having space indicated	47,486	19,021	66,507
9. Pupils in schools not having library space indicated (millions)	23.78	17.23	41.01
10. Professional and Support Staff in Library/Media Centers not having space indicated	50,936	39,941	90,877
11. Proportion of pupils in schools not having library space indicated (%)	94.0	92.6	93.2
12. Proportion of library staff in schools not having library space indicated (%)	90.1	89.0	89.5

a/ Shortages exceed the difference between Indicated and Actual, since some libraries occupy more space than the minimum indicated.

TABLE 5.16 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS SPACE, BY SIZE CLASS OF SCHOOL

	SCHOOL SIZE (Pupil Membership)					
	Under 300 (a)	300-499 (b)	500-699 (c)	700-999 (d)	1000-1999 (e)	Over 2000 (f)
1. Number of Library/Media Centers	18,683	20,274	15,734	10,858	7,619	1,453
2. Pupil Membership (millions)	3.55	8.02	9.29	9.03	10.17	3.86
3. Professional and Support Staff in Library/Media Centers	13,415	21,133	20,468	17,823	21,422	7,202
4. Indicated Space Needs (net assigned square feet in millions)	28.4	64.2	74.3	72.2	81.3	30.9
5. Actual Space (net assigned square feet in millions)	22.6	34.0	41.0	30.6	35.9	10.7
6. Shortages in Space (net assigned square feet in millions) a/	11.5	33.7	43.5	44.5	51.0	20.4
7. Number of Library/Media Centers having space indicated	4,476	1,553	1,135	635	279	41
8. Pupils in schools not having space indicated (millions)	2.93	7.43	8.61	8.50	9.78	3.77
9. Professional and Support Staff in library/media centers not having space indicated	9,653	19.191	18,749	16,249	20,277	6,758
10. Proportion of pupils in schools not having library space indicated (%)	82.6	92.6	92.7	94.1	96.2	97.7
11. Proportion of library staff in schools not having library space indicated (%)	72.0	90.8	91.6	91.2	94.7	93.8

a/ Shortages exceed the difference between Indicated and Actual, since some libraries occupy more space than the minimum indicated.

TABLE 5.17 DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS, PUPILS SERVED, AND SUPPORT STAFF, BY PERCENTAGE OF INDICATED NEED FOR SPACE

Space Index [a]	Distribution of Library/ Media Centers(%) (a)	Distribution of Pupils(%) (b)	Distribution of Support Staff(%) (c)
1. All	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. 140 and more	5.7	3.0	4.7
3. 130-140	0.8	0.5	0.5
4. 120-130	0.7	0.5	0.8
5. 110-120	1.5	0.8	1.0
6. 100-110	2.3	1.8	3.0
7. 90-100	3.0	2.4	4.1
8. 80-90	3.9	2.9	3.2
9. 70-80	4.4	3.2	4.6
10. 60-70	6.6	5.6	7.0
11. 50-60	9.6	7.9	9.3
12. 40-50	13.3	14.0	16.0
13. 30-40	15.8	17.0	15.9
14. 20-30	16.8	20.4	16.1
15. 10-20	12.6	16.2	10.9
16. 0-10	3.0	3.8	2.9

a/ The Index is the ratio of actual space to indicated needs for space, expressed as a percentage.

N.B. This table may be read as follows:

Of all library/media centers in the country, (from Col.(a)) 5.7% had 40% (or more) space in excess of the indicated space requirement; (from Col.(b) those library/media centers served 3.0% of the pupils in all schools served by library/ media centers; and (from Col.(c)) those library/media centers had 4.7% of the total support staff in all the school library/media centers.

TABLE 5.18 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS HOURS OF SERVICE, NATIONAL SUMMARY

Hours of Service	All School Library/Media Centers (Number) (a)	Percentage Distribution by Hours of Service						
		Library/Media Centers			Pupils			Aggregate Print Collection (h)
		All Schools (b)	Elementary & Combined (c)	Secondary (d)	All Schools (e)	Elementary & Combined (f)	Secondary (g)	
1. All	74,625	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. 36 and more	29,449	39.5	30.5	60.3	51.1	35.0	73.0	50.2
3. 30 to 35	32,662	43.7	47.6	35.0	38.1	48.2	24.5	39.2
4. Less than 30	12,511	16.8	21.9	4.7	10.8	16.9	2.5	10.6
5. 25-29	4,243	5.7	7.4	1.6	4.3	6.8	0.9	3.9
6. 20-24	2.447	3.3	4.3	0.8	2.3	3.7	0.2	2.3
7. 15-19	2,103	2.8	3.8	0.4	1.6	2.6	0.2	1.7
8. 10-14	1,853	2.5	3.2	0.8	1.2	2.1	0.1	1.4
9. 5-9	1,513	2.0	2.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1
10. 1-4	351	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
11. Mean Hours of Service	33	33	32	37	36	33	39	>32

N.B. For help in interpreting this table, please refer to Table 5.17, page 5-30, which is similar in concept, for the descriptive Note.

TABLE 5.19 PUPILS, BY HOURS OF ACCESS TO SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS, BY SIZE CLASS OF SCHOOL

Hours of Service	SCHOOL SIZE (Pupil Membership)					
	Under 300	300-499	500-699	700-999	1000-1999	Over 2000
	millions of pupils					
All	3.55	8.02	9.29	9.03	10.17	3.86
36 or more	0.92	2.61	3.50	4.66	7.59	3.16
30 to 35	1.70	3.79	4.65	3.75	2.26	0.60
Less than 30	0.93	1.63	1.14	0.62	0.32	0.10
25-29	0.22	0.60	0.56	0.25	0.25	0.00
20-24	0.15	0.36	0.33	0.11	0.04	0.00
15-19	0.18	0.35	0.05	0.11	0.00	0.00
10-14	0.20	0.14	0.16	0.05	0.00	0.00
5-9	0.14	0.14	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.10
1-4	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
Mean hours of service per library/media center	30	32	34	36	39	41
Mean hours of service per pupil	30	32	34	36	39	41

TABLE 5.20A SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS HOURS OF SERVICE, NORTH ATLANTIC REGION BY STATE

	Hours of Service Index a/ (a)	% of Pupils in Schools < 100 b/ (b)
REGION I		
1. Connecticut	99	19
2. Delaware	100	6
3. D.C.	95	38
4. Maine	116	22
5. Maryland	118	4
6. Massachusetts	92	22
7. New Hampshire	97	19
8. New Jersey	113	8
9. New York	110	12
10. Pennsylvania	109	9
11. Rhode Island	82	34
12. Vermont	129	0
13. REGION TOTAL	106	12

a/ Average hours of service to pupils, as a percentage of 30 hours per week.

b/ Pupils served by School Library/Media Centers open less than 30 hours per week, as a percentage of pupils in all schools with Library/Media Centers.

TABLE 5.20B SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS HOURS OF SERVICE, GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS REGION BY STATE

	Hours of Service Index [a/] (a)	% of Pupils in Schools < 100 [b/] (b)
REGION II		
1. Illinois	107	15
2. Indiana	116	11
3. Iowa	116	9
4. Kansas	106	11
5. Michigan	104	16
6. Minnesota	121	3
7. Missouri	109	13
8. Nebraska	111	14
9. North Dakota	85	24
10. Ohio	106	16
11. South Dakota	109	11
12. Wisconsin	119	4
13. REGION TOTAL	110	12

a/ Average hours of service to pupils, as a percentage of 30 hours per week.

b/ Pupils served by School Library/Media Centers open less than 30 hours per week, as a percentage of pupils in all schools with Library/Media Centers.

TABLE 5.20C SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS HOURS OF SERVICE SOUTHEASTERN REGION BY STATE

	Hours of Service Index[a/] (a)	% of Pupils in Schools < 100[b/] (b)
REGION III		
1. Alabama	109	13
2. Arkansas	114	8
3. Florida	125	2
4. Georgia	126	2
5. Kentucky	115	1
6. Louisiana	99	19
7. Mississippi	117	2
8. North Carolina	122	2
9. South Carolina	124	0
10. Tennessee	111	8
11. Virginia	121	0
12. West Virginia	101	12
13. REGION TOTAL	117	4

a/ Average hours of service to pupils, as a percentage of 30 hours per week.

b/ Pupils served by School Library/Media Centers open less than 30 hours per week, as a percentage of pupils in all schools with Library/Media Centers.

TABLE 5.20D SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS HOURS OF SERVICE WEST AND SOUTHWESTERN REGION BY STATE

	Hours of Service Index[a/] (a)	% of Pupils in Schools < 100[b/] (b)
REGION IV		
1. Alaska	107	30
2. Arizona	95	36
3. California	119	7
4. Colorado	98	25
5. Hawaii	110	18
6. Idaho	119	0
7. Montana	120	0
8. Nevada	130	0
9. New Mexico	93	14
10. Oklahoma	106	20
11. Oregon	111	9
12. Texas	125	1
13. Utah	119	6
14. Washington	116	9
15. Wyoming	119	4
16. REGION TOTAL	112	13

a/ Average hours of service to pupils, as a percentage of 30 hours per week.

b/ Pupils served by School Library/Media Centers open less than 30 hours per week, as a percentage of pupils in all schools with Library/Media Centers.

TABLE 5.21 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS
OPERATING EXPENDITURES (EXCEPT SALARIES AND WAGES),
NATIONAL SUMMARY

	Elementary & Combined (a)	Secondary (b)	All Schools (c)
1. Number of Libraries	52,310	22,315	74,625
2. Pupil Membership (millions)	25.31	18.61	43.93
3. Classroom Teachers in Schools (thousands)	1,171	946	2,107
4. Professional Library Staff in Schools	35,043	27,613	62,656
5. Operating Expenditures Indicated (million)	$2,912	$2,140	$5,051
6. Operating Expenditures, Actual (million)	$194.5	$169.1	$363.6
7. Shortages in Operating Expenditures (million) a/	$2,719	$1,971	$4,690
8. Number of Libraries not Spending Indicated Need	52,178	22,248	74,426
9. Pupils in Schools Not Spending Indicated Need (millions)	25.26	18.60	43.87
10. Number of Classroom Teachers in Schools not Spending Indicated Need (thousands)	1,169	945	2,114
11. Number of Professional Staff in Libraries not Spending Indicated Need	34,916	27,593	62,509

a/ Shortage exceeds the difference between Indicated and Actual, since some schools report expenditures above the minimum indicated.

TABLE 5.22 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS OPERATING EXPENDITURES (EXCEPT SALARIES AND WAGES) BY SIZE CLASS OF SCHOOL

	SCHOOL SIZE (Pupil Membership)					
	Under 300 (a)	300-499 (b)	500-699 (c)	700-999 (d)	1000-1999 (e)	Over 2000 (f)
1. Number of Libraries	18,683	20,274	15,734	10,858	7,619	1,453
2. Pupil Membership (millions)	3.55	8.02	9.29	9.03	10.17	3.86
3. Classroom Teachers in Schools (thousands)	211	391	434	414	489	178
4. Professional Library Staff in Schools	8,301	13,587	13,633	11,200	12,230	3,706
5. Operating Expenditures, Indicated (million)	$409	$923	$1,069	$1,038	$1,169	$444
6. Operating Expenditures, Actual (million)	$38	$73	$74	$64	$88	$26
7. Shortages in Operating Expenditures (million) a/	$371	$850	$994	$974	$1083	$419
8. Number of Libraries not Meeting Indicated Need	18,571	20,205	15,734	10,858	7,606	1,453
9. Pupils in Schools Not Meeting Indicated Need (millions)	3.54	7.99	9.29	9.03	10.15	3.86
10. Number of Classroom Teachers in Schools Not Meeting Indicated Need (thousands)	210	390	434	414	488	178
11. Number of Professional Staff in Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need	8,257	13,496	13,633	11,200	12,216	3,706

a/ Shortage exceeds the difference between Indicated and Actual, since some schools report expenditures above the minimum indicated.

TABLE 5.23 DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS, PUPILS SERVED, AND CLASSROOM TEACHERS BY PERCENTAGE OF INDICATED NEED FOR OPERATING EXPENDITURES

Operating Expenditures Index [a]	Distribution of Library/ Media Centers (%) (a)	Distribution of Pupils (%) (b)	Distribution of Classroom Teachers (%) (c)
1. All	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. 100 and more	0.3	0.1	0.2
3. 50-100	0.7	0.3	0.4
4. 40-50	0.6	0.4	0.5
5. 30-40	0.5	0.4	0.4
6. 20-30	3.1	2.4	3.0
7. 10-20	16.7	14.9	16.6
8. 0-10	78.1	81.5	78.9

a/ Index is the ratio of actual operating expenditures to the indicated operating expenditures, expressed as a percentage.

N.B. For help in interpreting this table, please refer to Table 5.17, page 5-30, which is very similar in form, for the descriptive Note.

TABLE 5.24A SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS SPACE, AND OPERATING EXPENDITURES, NORTH ATLANTIC REGION BY STATE

	Space Index a/ (a)	Operating Expenditures Index b/ (b)
REGION I		
1. Connecticut	66	8
2. Delaware	56	7
3. D.C.	23	3
4. Maine	42	8
5. Maryland	44	6
6. Massachusetts	69	9
7. New Hampshire	42	6
8. New Jersey	36	10
9. New York	51	8
10. Pennsylvania	42	7
11. Rhode Island	36	3
12. Vermont	67	15
13. REGION TOTAL	48	8

a/ Total of actual space reported in School Libraries Survey, as a percentage of the sum of the space needs based on per-pupil allowances.

b/ The sum of operating expenditures, excluding salaries and wages, as reported in LIBGIS, expressed as a percentage of the sum of the indicated operating expenditures needed; weighted average of individual Library/Media Center indexes for each State and for Region.

TABLE 5.24B SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS SPACE, AND OPERATING EXPENDITURES, GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS REGION BY STATE

	Space Index a/ (a)	Operating Expenditures Index b/ (b)
REGION II		
1. Illinois	47	7
2. Indiana	38	6
3. Iowa	56	9
4. Kansas	93	8
5. Michigan	46	7
6. Minnesota	51	12
7. Missouri	38	8
8. Nebraska	44	9
9. North Dakota	101	14
10. Ohio	39	7
11. South Dakota	55	6
12. Wisconsin	58	14
13. REGION TOTAL	47	8

a/ Total of actual space reported in School Libraries Survey, as a percentage of the sum of the space needs based on per-pupil allowances.

b/ The sum of operating expenditures, excluding salaries and wages, as reported in LIBGIS, expressed as a percentage of the sum of the indicated operating expenditures needed; weighted average of individual Library/Media Center indexes for each State and for Region.

TABLE 5.24C SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS SPACE, AND OPERATING EXPENDITURES SOUTHEASTERN REGION BY STATE

REGION III	Space Index a/ (a)	Operating Expenditures Index b/ (b)
1. Alabama	39	6
2. Arkansas	53	7
3. Florida	42	6
4. Georgia	61	5
5. Kentucky	44	5
6. Louisiana	50	7
7. Mississippi	44	6
8. North Carolina	50	8
9. South Carolina	39	4
10. Tennessee	52	4
11. Virginia	56	12
12. West Virginia	56	7
13. REGION TOTAL	49	7

a/ Total of actual space reported in School Libraries Survey, as a percentage of the sum of the space needs based on per-pupil allowances.

b/ The sum of operating expenditures, excluding salaries and wages, as reported in LIBGIS, expressed as a percentage of the sum of the indicated operating expenditures needed; weighted average of individual Library/Media Center indexes for each State and for Region.

TABLE 5.24D SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS SPACE, AND OPERATING EXPENDITURES, WEST AND SOUTHWESTERN REGION BY STATE

	Space Index a/ (a)	Operating Expenditures Index b/ (b)
REGION IV		
1. Alaska	54	11
2. Arizona	62	13
3. California	35	6
4. Colorado	59	6
5. Hawaii	49	7
6. Idaho	71	4
7. Montana	39	5
8. Nevada	59	13
9. New Mexico	42	5
10. Oklahoma	54	8
11. Oregon	57	6
12. Texas	62	9
13. Utah	49	6
14. Washington	50	8
15. Wyoming	67	8
16. REGION TOTAL	55	6

a/ Total of actual space reported in School Libraries Survey, as a percentage of the sum of the space needs based on per-pupil allowances.

b/ The sum of operating expenditures, excluding salaries and wages, as reported in LIBGIS, expressed as a percentage of the sum of the indicated operating expenditures needed; weighted average of individual Library/Media Center indexes for each State and for Region.

TABLE 5.25 SUMMARY OF SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS RESOURCES AND GAPS, BY REGION

	United States (a)	North Atlantic (b)	Great Lakes/ Plains (c)	South-Eastern (d)	West/ Southwest (e)
Staff					
Professional					
1. Index [a]	39	42	37	46	31
2. Annual Requirement for Shortage (million)	$ 983	$ 236	$ 311	$ 163	$ 272
Support					
3. Index [a]	12	14	14	8	12
4. Annual Requirement for Shortage (million)	$1,428	$ 319	$ 412	$ 343	$ 354
Collections					
5. Print Materials Index [a]	50	51	51	53	46
6. One-Time Budget Need (million)	$2,506	$ 539	$ 764	$ 473	$ 731
7. Nonprint Materials Index [a]	9	10	9	12	7
8. One-Time Budget Need (million)	$7,283	$1,631	$2,178	$1,555	$1,919
Acquisitions					
9. Print Materials Index [a]	38	38	41	39	36
10. Nonprint Materials Index [a]	11	11	11	13	9
11. Annual Incremental Budget Need to Acquire at Indicated Pace (million)	$1,057	$ 227	$ 317	$ 218	$ 295
Operating Expenditures (Excl. of Salaries and Wages)					
12. Index [a]	7	8	8	7	6
13. Deficit (million)	$4,690	$1,110	$1,317	$1,078	$1,185

[a] Each Index is defined as the ratio of the actual resources reported to the indicated needs, expressed as a percentage.

6. ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

Academic libraries in the United States comprise a very substantial educational activity. They number a little more than 3,000. They serve 10.2 million students, more than a million of whom are pursuing graduate study, and 372,000 faculty members engaged in teaching, research, and public service activities. The academic libraries also serve a larger constituency, beyond the campus, as they typically provide reference support to governments, research in many settings, and varied professional practitioners of their states or other service areas.

Academic libraries spent more than one billion dollars in 1975, one-half for staff salaries. They employ the equivalent of 70,000 full time professional and support staff, of whom about one-fourth are students who work on an hourly basis.

Almost one-third of operating expenditures in 1975 went for collection materials. Collection materials acquired included $109 million for periodicals--especially significant in academic libraries. The aggregate holdings of academic libraries are 612 million volume equivalents, or six volumes per student served nationwide.

The nation's academic libraries generally fall short of space needs as defined for this study[1/]; in the aggregate the gap is equal to one-third of present space occupied.

Hours of service in academic libraries typically reach at least 60 hours per week, the minimum standard, and many university libraries are accessible 100 hours per week or more.

1/ For the indicators of need used for each type of resource, see Chapter 3, Exhibits C and D.

Academic libraries are diverse in their sizes, the adequacy of the resources they offer, space occupied, and funding. By inference, it seems likely that they differ greatly in the sophistication of service programs expected of them or initiated by them. The differences among academic libraries tend for the most part to be differences in the types of resource gaps, and the degree of shortfalls. For any one resource, some libraries exceed minimum indicated needs, representing commitments to programs exceeding bare minimums. For almost every library, there are deficits in some resources. This pervasive "making do" with less than fully adequate resources is a dominating theme in the academic libraries' 1975 situation.

Indicators for application to academic libraries have been defined (see Section 3) for two-year colleges and for all other academic libraries (four-year college libraries and university libraries). Separate indicators would be desirable for the larger university libraries, which have national research programs, substantial doctoral programs, and subject areas of scholarly expertise. The national roles of such libraries were recognized by the Congress in 1976 by amendment to Title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965, intended to strengthen research library resources. The statute notes that unique library collections in scholarly fields are in substantial demand by researchers and scholars not connected with the institution. It has not been possible within this project to "tailor" indicators of need to account for these national responsibilities. Consequently, the status of university libraries presented herein is somewhat better than their status would appear if these additional research requirements were provided for by the indicators.

Total quantities cited in this chapter are for many categories somewhat smaller than the official national estimates published by the National Center for Education Statistics, although this analysis is based on library reports to the NCES survey. The national estimates properly include estimates for the libraries which did not reply to the NCES survey or which did not respond to one or more particular items requested by the NCES questionnaires. In the Inventory, on the other hand, we have not imputed data to institutions which were nonrespondents or for which a particular item was a nonresponse. Thus, the gaps or shortages derived are the sum of actual shortages for libraries for which the requisite information on resources and on factors necessary to compute "Indicated Needs" were reported. The figures relating to libraries, students, and faculty shown here include the data reported by institutions on each of the library resources tabulated. Approximately 150 institutions (about 5% of all institutions of higher education, mostly small institutions) failed to respond on such key items as professional staff, acquisitions, and hours of service. This includes institutions with new libraries, institutions served by joint libraries, and some institutions with new libraries, as well as established institutions whose libraries did not reply at all or failed to reply to particular items.

Staffing

Academic libraries included here reported 22,880 professional staff in 1975, or 75% of the minimum indicated needs[1/]. Some libraries are staffed in excess of the indicated needs for minimal services, and the total gap in other libraries amount

1/ Such ratios: actual to sum of indicated needs, expressed as a percentage, are called Resource Indexes--e.g., "Professional Staff Index," in the accompanying tables.

to about 32% of the total minimum indicated needs[2/]. The gap in professional staff as compared with indicated needs developed for this study with professional advice is most severe for two-year college libraries, with a deficit of 47% for them as a group.

These two points of view and the two Indexes which measure them are mutually complementary. They will appear repeatedly throughout this analysis of the resources of Academic Libraries. Their use will therefore be further described here by a hypothetical illustration. Assume there were only two libraries in a particular category, each of which had an indicated need for ten professional staff, based on its students and program. Assume further that one has an actual staff of 6, the other an actual staff of 13. Then, looking at the category totals, the combined actual staff is 19. Since the combined indicated need is 20, this yields a Professional Staff Index of $100 \times \frac{19}{20}$ or 95. That Index suggests that professional staff for this category is pretty close to minimum needs--less serious a concern than another category with an Index of 88, say. And to the extent that the resources can be effectively shared between libraries in the category, such an inference from the Index value have some basis. However, looking at the category average value has obscured the fact that one of the libraries had an Index of 60, i.e. $(100 \times \frac{6}{10})$. The Fulfillment Index focuses on the gaps to be filled, and its value for this category is $100(100 - \frac{4 + 0}{20}) = 80$. This Index measures the effort needed to fill existing gaps in all Academic Libraries independently, assuming that existing resources cannot be used more intensively and shared among libraries in the same category. The situation is better described by both Indexes than by either one above.

With respect to support staff, the situation is generally similar--substantial deficits, of the order of 15% for 160 university libraries, approaching 50% for 1,745 four-year colleges as a group, and exceeding 50% for 1,121 two-year

2/ The complements of such percentages, i.e., $100(1.00 - \frac{\text{Shortage}}{\text{Indicated}})$, are called "Fulfillment Indexes" in the accompanying tables; e.g., 68% is the Professional Staff Fulfillment Index.

colleges. Only 13% of all academic libraries are "fully staffed" with respect to both professional and support staff; among university libraries, 44% are, in terms of the indicators adopted herein. It is estimated that the annual salary cost for fully staffing all academic libraries in the U.S. in 1975 would have been about $280 million additional to the $638 million salaries actually paid in that year.

Public institutions and private institutions, as a whole, seem to be roughly equivalent in library staffing. Among universities, those enrolling more than 20,000 students reported relatively fewer staff shortages than did the smaller institutions, and the universities of less than 10,000 are better off than those of 10 to 20 thousand. Four-year college libraries in the smaller enrollment size classes were better staffed with professionals than the libraries of larger four-year colleges. For support staff, including student assistants, the reverse pattern appears in this analysis. Two-year college libraries are severely understaffed, and the large ones--10,000 students and more--especially so.

When academic libraries are classified by "Professional Staff Index"--the actual number of professional staff as a percent of the number needed according to the indicator formula[1/]--there is a striking association of circulation per student with this measure of adequate number of professional staff. For Index levels of 90 and more, the circulation per capita reported was 24 to 41, and the circulation ranged down to 21 per capita for 80 to 89, and to 17 to 19 per capita for Index levels of 50-79, and even lower for the less sufficiently staffed academic libraries.

1/ For the indicators used, see Chapter 3, Exhibits C and D.

The average Professional Staff Index was calculated for groups of libraries classified by level of Support Staff Index (defined in an analogous way, as the actual number of support staff to the indicated need[1/] for support staff), as a test of whether academic libraries in general might be sacrificing staff in one category to maintain levels of the other. In fact, the staff indexes are positively correlated. The average Professional Staff Index is 90 and higher for the Support Staff Index (SSI) classes of 120 and more; is 80 to 90 for SSI classes of 90 to 119; is 70 to 80 for SSIs of 40 to 89, and lower for lower SSI. The Support Staff Index includes in its numerator hourly student help as well as regular position appointments.

Collections

Academic libraries have combined collections of 612 million volume equivalents, of which more than 40% are held by 160 university libraries. Two-year colleges, serving one-third of the aggregate students, hold less than 15% of total collections, emphasizing that size of collections is associated with advanced study and research. Nonprint materials account for 70 million "volume equivalents," primarily in university libraries.

The total of academic library collections almost meets the sum of the "indicated minimum needs" based on numbers of students and faculty served and variety of fields taught. However, some institutions hold collections in excess of "indicated minimum needs," to serve special features of their program. The realistic "need" in such cases is usually more nearly the size of collection, and may be even more. The sum of the gaps for institutions with collections less than the indicated needs is a better measure of the condition of collections. That sum is 25% of the sum of indicated needs. Universities hold as a group 132%

1/ For the indicators used, see Chapter, 3, Exhibits C and D.

of the indicated minimum needs; four-year colleges, 88%; and two-year colleges only 50% of the indicated needs for collections for their enrollments and programs.

The aggregate gap in collection materials for all academic libraries, 158 million volume equivalents, is 4 2/3 times the total 1975 acquisitions. The one-time investment cost to bring each of the below-minimum collection libraries up to minimum for their respective programs would be at least one and one-half billion dollars at 1975 prices. 1/

The excellence of collections of private universities is the outstanding feature of academic libraries' collections. These institutions hold 20% of the nation's academic library collections; they also serve one-fifth of the nation's graduate students (though less than 10% of all students). The indicated needs, as stated above, do not provide for the national research role which these collections also serve. The two-year college libraries and those of small four-year colleges, on the other hand, are on the average below 60% of needed size of collection for the number of students and instructional programs served.

Acquisitions

In 1975 the academic libraries acquired 34 million volume equivalents. Nonprint material amounted to more than one-fifth of this total, and accounted for in excess of one-fourth of two-year college acquisitions and almost one-third of university acquisitions.

Acquisitions in the aggregate amounted to 90% of the indicated minimum needs. The acquisitions to holdings relationship implies an 18-year "renewal interval" (i.e., period in which cumulative acquisitions would equal present holdings) for the academic libraries in all. Two-year institutions' libraries

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1/ The cost for filling acquisition gaps at each academic library has been estimated conservatively, using as an average cost the ratio of 1975 expenditures to 1975 acquisitions. This understates the actual cost of purchased books to the extent that the 1975 acquisitions include free or reduced-cost acquisitions. (See pages 248-249).

acquired 91% of minimum needs. The implied renewal interval of 11 years for such libraries reflects of course the deficit in needed library holdings. Universities have the highest implied renewal interval--21 years, which suggests that the fine collections now held may in some cases not hold their own in currency and responsiveness to new developments, unless the pace of acquisitions can be brought up to professionally desired levels.

Space

Academic libraries as a group have a large gap in space as compared with indicated needs: 38 million square feet. They occupy 108 million square feet. Two-year college libraries, now using 16 million square feet, need another 13 million to meet all indicated deficits. Nearly four-fifths of all students in the country are served by libraries not having sufficient space according to professional expectations.

Private institutions have allocated space much more adequate to library needs than have public institutions. Libraries of smaller institutions, of each type, have more adequate space than their larger counterparts.

Hours of Service

The average hours of service for all academic libraries is 74 per week, and for university libraries it is 97. Since libraries in the larger institutions tend to have longer hours than those in smaller ones, the average hours of library access per student is 82 per week. As compared with the "minimum need" of 60 hours per week, library access is predominantly good. About 430 libraries fall short of that, more than half of them in two-year colleges. Only 5% of total students in the nation are served by those institutions, but of two-year college students, 12%

are in colleges whose libraries are open fewer than 60 hours per week. The relative disadvantage of two-year college students is compounded by the smaller collections available to them on the average. A synthetic measure to reflect the joint effects of hours of service and collection size, the "average collection availability per student," defined as the average, weighted by enrollments, of the product of collection size and hours of service (in millions), yields a range from 51 for two-year college students to 354 for four-year college students to 2,286 for university students.

Estimated on the basis of marginal staff costs alone for incremental hours of service, it appears that all academic libraries not open as much as 60 hours per week could extend their hours to that minimum level as an aggregate cost of $8 million at 1975 cost levels. University libraries open less than 100 hours per week could attain that level of service at a cost of an additional $10 million on the same basis.

Operating Expenditures

Academic libraries' operating expenditures are in total substantially short of the indicated level: $1.07 billion compared with $1.6 billion. This gap is in summary the problem. The resource gaps which underly the operating expenditures gap of $530 million dollars in 1975 would cost more in 1976, and still more in 1977. The prices of goods and services for which colleges and universities spend educational and general funds rose by 99% from 1963 to 1975 [1/]. The preceding discussion and the following tables illustrate and document the effects of failure to provide the needed resources.

Academic libraries are long-lived institutions. Books and other materials have a physical life measured in years. Staff in academic libraries are generally less mobile than persons in some other occupations. Yet the quality of performance

1/ Halstead, D. Kent. Higher Education Prices and Price Indexes, DHEW

of these vital links in the educational and research network of the nation is vulnerable. The collection which is not renewed regularly and sufficiently, soon becomes deficient in currency and in relevant emphasis, however sizeable it may be. Even dedicated staff cannot be exploited by under-staffing, inadequate space, failure of budgets to match inflation, without severe losses which can become crippling to the libraries' abilities to serve their multiple functions for several constituencies. The detailed data which follow will illuminate in further detail the situation of our academic libraries.

TABLE 6.1 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, NATIONAL SUMMARY, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION SERVED, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Number of Libraries	3,026	160	1,745	1,121
2. Students Served (millions)	10.2	2.7	4.1	3.4
3. Graduate Students (thousands)	1,166	623	543	---
4. Faculty (FTE; thousands)	372	119	171	82
Professional Staff				
5. Staff Indicated	30,530	9,857	13,850	6,823
6. Staff, Actual	22,880	8,077	10,934	3,869
7. Staff Shortages	9,759	2,422	4,109	3,230
8. Professional Staff Index a/	75	82	79	57
9. Professional Staff Fulfillment Index b/	68	75	70	53
10. Students Served, Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	83	76	84	89
11. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	78	71	79	84
12. Graduate Students in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	73	69	78	na
Support Staffing:				
13. Staff Indicated	65,277	20,999	30,084	14,197
14. Staff, Actual	47,275	19,648	20,783	6,846
15. Staff Shortages	21,620	3,668	10,297	7,655
16. Support Staff Index a/	72	94	69	48
17. Support Staff Fulfillment Index b/	67	83	66	46
18. Libraries Fully Staffed (Professional and Support, %)	13	44	14	7
19. Salaries, Actual (million)	$638	$253	$282	$103
20. Salaries, Estimated Need for Staff Shortages (million)	$281	$ 66	$117	$ 98

a/ Staff Index = 100(Actual/Indicated).
b/ Staff Fulfillment Index = 100(1-shortage/indicated).

Table 6.2 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES PROFESSIONAL STAFF, 1975 and 1963

		1975 a	1963 b	% Change c
1.	Number of Libraries[a]	3,026	2,075	46
2.	Students Served (Millions)	10.2	4.3	135
3.	Professional Staff, Total	22,880	11,200	104
4.	Identified Gaps[b]	9,759	3,848	154
5.	Professional Staff (3) as percentage of (3+4)[c]	70	74	-5.
6.	Percentage of all Academic Libraries not having prof. staff indicated	69	76	-9.
	Four-Year Institutions[d]			
7.	Number of Institutions	1,745	1,339	30
8.	Professional Staff	10,934	4,696	133
9.	Gaps[b]	4,109	2,753	49
10.	Professional Staff (8) as percentage of (8+9)[c]	73	63	16
11.	Percentage of Libraries not having prof. staff indicated	59	80	-26
	Two-Year Institutions			
12.	Number of Institutions	1,121	591	90
13.	Professional Staff	3,869	969	299
14.	Gaps	3,230	1,095	195
15.	Professional Staff (13) as percentage of (13+14)[c]	55	47	17
16.	Percentage of Libraries not having prof. staff indicated	82	86	-5

[a] For 1975, includes Universities, not analyzed below; for 1963, includes 145 academic libraries with staffs of 15 or more FTE libraries, excluded from analysis below. Those libraries had 5545 professional staff.

[b] Gaps for 1963 excluded consideration of 145 academic libraries in four-year institutions with staffs of 15 or more FTE librarians. See [d] below.

[c] This approximates, but is not identical to, the "professional staff fulfillment indexes" described in the text and presented in other tables; this variant is used here for comparison to available 1963 data.

[d] In the 1965 Inventory, institutions of higher education were classified as 2-year and 4-year, the latter category including universities. 145 academic libraries with staffs of 15 or more FTE librarians were excluded from the analysis on the grounds that they "cannot be properly evaluated with present standards". Those are not shown in this part.

TABLE 6.3 STAFFING OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, BY TYPE, 1975

	Universities (a)	Four-Year (b)	Two-Year (c)
1. Number of Libraries	94	449	890
2. Students Served (millions)	1.96	2.69	3.31
3. Graduate Students (thousands)	384	341	0
4. Faculty (FTE; thousands)	85	108	77
Professional Staff			
5. Staff Indicated	6,128	8,296	6,112
6. Staff, Actual	5,039	5,887	3,519
7. Staff Shortages	1,420	2,795	2,857
8. Professional Staff Index[a/]	82	71	58
9. Professional Staff Fulfillment Index[b/]	77	66	53
10. Students Served, Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	80	91	89
11. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	78	87	85
12. Graduate Students in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	75	84	na
Support Staffing:			
13. Staff Indicated	12,919	17,363	12,752
14. Staff, Actual	12,668	12,738	6,512
15. Staff Shortages	1,743	5,194	6,527
16. Support Staff Index[a/]	98	73	51
17. Support Staff Fulfillment Index [b/]	87	70	49
18. Libraries Fully Staffed (Professional and Support, %)	41	17	9
19. Salaries, Actual (million)	$160	$178	$98
20. Salaries, Estimated Need for Staff Shortages (million)	$ 37	$ 78	$88

a/ Staff Index= 100(Actual/Indicated).
b/ Staff Fulfillment Index= 100(1-shortage/indicated).

TABLE 6.4 STAFFING OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, BY TYPE, 1975

	Universities (a)	Four-Year (b)	Two-Year (c)
1. Number of Libraries	66	1,296	231
2. Students Served (millions)	0.70	1.45	0.11
3. Graduate Students (thousands)	239	202	0
4. Faculty (FTE; thousands)	33	63	4
Professional Staff			
5. Staff Indicated	3,729	5,559	711
6. Staff, Actual	3,037	5,047	350
7. Staff Shortages	1,001	1,314	372
8. Professional Staff Index [a/]	81	91	49
9. Professional Staff Fulfillment Index [b/]	73	76	48
10. Students Served, Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	64	70	82
11. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	54	66	81
12. Graduate Students in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	59	68	na
Support Staffing:			
13. Staff Indicated	8,077	12,722	1,445
14. Staff, Actual	6,981	8,046	334
15. Staff Shortages	1,924	5,104	1,128
16. Support Staff Index [a/]	86	63	23
17. Support Staff Fulfillment Index [b/]	76	60	22
18. Libraries Fully Staffed (Professional and Support, %)	47	13	0
19. Salaries, Actual (million)	$93	$104	$5
20. Salaries, Estimated Need for Staff Shortages (million)	$29	$ 39	$10

a/ Staff Index= 100(Actual/Indicated).
b/ Staff Fulfillment Index= 100(1-shortage/indicated).

TABLE 6.5 STAFFING OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 1975, BY ENROLLMENT SIZE CLASS

	Enrollment		
	20,000 or More	10,000-19,999	1,000-9,999
1. Number of Libraries	56	47	57
2. Students Served (thousands)	1,587	675	407
3. Graduate Students (thousands)	362	140	121
4. Faculty (FTE; thousands)	66	30	23
Professional Staff			
5. Staff Indicated	4,984	2,930	1,943
6. Staff, Actual	4,353	1,839	1,885
7. Staff Shortages	878	1,199	345
8. Professional Staff Index [a/]	87	63	97
9. Professional Staff Fulfillment Index [b/]	82	59	82
10. Students Served, Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	75	81	68
11. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	73	79	55
12. Graduate Students in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	72	72	57
Support Staffing:			
13. Staff Indicated	10,462	6,076	4,460
14. Staff, Actual	10,871	4,647	4,130
15. Staff Shortages	1,110	1,853	705
16. Support Staff Index [a/]	104	76	93
17. Support Staff Fulfillment Index [b/]	89	70	84
18. Libraries Fully Staffed (Professional and Support, %)	63	34	33
19. Salaries, Actual (million)	$143	$57	$53
20. Salaries, Estimated Need for Staff Shortages (million)	$ 23	$33	$10

a/ Staff Index= 100(Actual/Indicated).
b/ Staff Fulfillment Index= 100(1-shortage/indicated).

TABLE 6.6 STAFFING OF 4-YEAR COLLEGE LIBRARIES, 1975, BY ENROLLMENT SIZE CLASS

	Enrollment			
	20,000 and More (a)	10,000-19,999 (b)	1,000-9,999 (c)	999 and Less (d)
1. Number of Libraries	18	67	808	852
2. Students Served (thousands)	454	865	2,440	388
3. Graduate Students (thousands)	65	119	299	60
4. Faculty (FTE; thousands)	15	30	105	20
Professional Staff				
5. Staff Indicated	926	2,543	8,593	1,794
6. Staff, Actual	634	1,663	6,516	2,121
7. Staff Shortages	292	891	2,648	278
8. Professional Staff Index [a/]	68	65	76	118
9. Professional Staff Fulfillment Index [b/]	68	65	69	84
10. Students Served, Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	100	95	83	45
11. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	100	94	79	43
12. Graduate Students in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	100	91	77	34
Support Staffing:				
13. Staff Indicated	1,852	5,108	18,327	4,799
14. Staff, Actual	1,665	3,754	12,664	2,701
15. Staff Shortages	277	1,497	6,284	2,239
16. Support Staff Index [a/]	90	73	69	56
17. Support Staff Fulfillment Index [b/]	85	71	66	53
18. Libraries Fully Staffed (Professional and Support, %)	44	10	16	12
19. Salaries, Actual (million)	$26	$53	$165	$38
20. Salaries, Estimated Need for Staff Shortages (million)	$ 7	$24	$ 72	$14

a/ Staff Index= 100(Actual/Indicated).
b/ Staff Fulfillment Index= 100(1-shortage/indicated).

TABLE 6.7 STAFFING OF TWO-YEAR COLLEGE LIBRARIES, 1975, BY ENROLLMENT SIZE CLASS

	Enrollment			
	20,000 and More (a)	10,000-19,999 (b)	1,000-9,999 (c)	999 and Less (d)
1. Number of Libraries	10	67	607	437
2. Students Served (thousands)	255	963	1,989	215
3. Faculty (FTE; thousands)	5	17	51	9
Professional Staff				
4. Staff Indicated	425	1,606	3,482	1,311
5. Staff, Actual	142	584	2,469	675
6. Staff Shortages	289	1,022	1,246	673
7. Professional Staff Index [a/]	33	36	71	51
8. Professional Staff Fulfillment Index [b/]	32	36	64	49
9. Students Served, Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	92	100	83	87
10. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	91	100	78	86
Support Staffing:				
11. Staff Indicated	862	3,212	7,429	2,696
12. Staff, Actual	320	1,271	4,536	719
13. Staff Shortages	542	1,940	3,191	1,981
14. Support Staff Index [a/]	37	40	61	27
15. Support Staff Fulfillment Index [b/]	37	40	57	26
16. Libraries Fully Staffed (Professional and Support, %)	0	0	12	2
17. Salaries, Actual (million)	$5	$22	$65	$11
18. Salaries, Estimated Need for Staff Shortages (million)	$8	$32	$33	$15

a/ Staff Index= 100(Actual/Indicated).
b/ Staff Fulfillment Index= 100(1-shortage/indicated).

TABLE 6.8 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, BY STATE, 1975
A. Professional Staff Adequacy

		Professional Staff			Students Served by Libraries Without Indicated Professional Staff	Prof. Staff Fulfillment Index a/
		Indicated (a)	Actual (b)	Shortage (c)	(d)	(e)
1.	Alabama	412	327	114	85	72
2.	Alaska	48	19	29	100	40
3.	Arizona	329	205	125	100	62
4.	Arkansas	201	137	77	88	62
5.	California	4,403	2,159	2,360	91	46
6.	Colorado	406	264	150	97	63
7.	Connecticut	436	398	103	86	76
8.	Delaware	91	48	44	91	52
9.	District of Columbia	265	255	39	52	85
10.	Florida	744	644	139	76	81
11.	Georgia	526	482	111	65	79
12.	Hawaii	114	117	14	35	88
13.	Idaho	115	73	42	85	63
14.	Illinois	1,589	1,235	460	86	71
15.	Indiana	666	486	191	91	71
16.	Iowa	384	320	80	88	79
17.	Kansas	370	288	99	87	73
18.	Kentucky	384	351	57	71	85
19.	Louisiana	430	373	95	90	78
20.	Maine	129	101	35	90	73
21.	Maryland	526	484	114	57	78

TABLE G.8 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, BY STATE, 1975
A. Professional Staff Adequacy
(Continued)

		Professional Staff			Students Served by Libraries Without Indicated Professional Staff	Prof. Staff Fulfillment Index a/
		Indicated (a)	Actual (b)	Shortage (c)	(d)	(e)
22.	Massachusetts	1,251	1,092	261	79	79
23.	Michigan	1,193	749	455	96	62
24.	Minnesota	514	431	117	90	77
25.	Mississippi	274	243	63	77	77
26.	Missouri	630	471	189	92	70
27.	Montana	106	55	52	100	51
28.	Nebraska	208	192	40	53	81
29.	Nevada	86	31	56	99	35
30.	New Hampshire	175	118	62	93	65
31.	New Jersey	853	624	289	82	66
32.	New Mexico	178	127	54	99	70
33.	New York	2,794	2,472	618	76	78
34.	North Carolina	792	724	163	75	79
35.	North Dakota	98	76	26	89	73
36.	Ohio	1,216	858	413	85	66
37.	Oklahoma	425	261	186	85	56
38.	Oregon	384	262	133	92	65
39.	Pennsylvania	1,533	1,316	448	75	71
40.	Rhode Island	181	135	56	72	69
41.	South Carolina	377	280	128	85	66
42.	South Dakota	99	65	35	82	65
43.	Tennessee	524	426	147	78	72

TABLE 6.8 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES STATISTICS, BY STATE, 1975
A. Professional Staff Adequacy
(Continued)

	Professional Staff			Students Served by Libraries Without Indicated Professional Staff	Prof. Staff Fulfillment Index a/
	Indicated	Actual	Shortage		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
44. Texas	1,660	1,154	607	89	63
45. Utah	236	201	38	96	84
46. Vermont	106	81	30	79	72
47. Virginia	619	542	130	69	79
48. Washington	496	416	120	71	76
49. West Virginia	221	146	86	90	61
50. Wisconsin	668	530	244	75	63
51. Wyoming	68	36	34	91	50

a/ Professional Staff Fulfillment Index = 100(1-((c)/(a)).

TABLE 6.8 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, BY STATE, 1975
B. Support Staff Adequacy

		Support Staff			Support
		Indicated (a)	Actual (b)	Shortage (c)	Staff Index a/ (d)
1.	Alabama	881	613	293	67
2.	Alaska	96	42	54	44
3.	Arizona	661	579	166	75
4.	Arkansas	429	277	153	64
5.	California	9,038	5,339	4,075	55
6.	Colorado	827	650	203	75
7.	Connecticut	1,000	715	363	64
8.	Delaware	183	107	76	58
9.	District of Columbia	589	505	144	75
10.	Florida	1,566	1,397	286	82
11.	Georgia	1,187	822	416	65
12.	Hawaii	262	231	46	82
13.	Idaho	230	208	44	81
14.	Illinois	3,390	2,774	859	75
15.	Indiana	1,354	1,179	323	76
16.	Iowa	801	618	224	72
17.	Kansas	775	467	311	60
18.	Kentucky	818	714	164	80
19.	Louisiana	936	605	350	63
20.	Maine	272	184	89	67
21.	Maryland	1,196	947	352	71
22.	Massachusetts	2,707	2,052	809	70
23.	Michigan	2,409	1,743	847	65

TABLE 6.8 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, BY STATE, 1975
B. Support Staff Adequacy
continued

		Support Staff			Support
		Indicated (a)	Actual (b)	Shortage (c)	Staff Index a/ (d)
24.	Minnesota	1,095	823	297	73
25.	Mississippi	612	392	237	61
26.	Missouri	1,320	955	429	67
27.	Montana	213	120	94	56
28.	Nebraska	464	364	152	67
29.	Nevada	173	101	72	58
30.	New Hampshire	361	272	108	70
31.	New Jersey	1,826	1,351	618	66
32.	New Mexico	362	339	80	78
33.	New York	6,180	4,465	2,148	65
34.	North Carolina	1,774	1,349	517	71
35.	North Dakota	202	130	73	64
36.	Ohio	2,542	1,876	738	71
37.	Oklahoma	893	504	403	55
38.	Oregon	791	644	204	74
39.	Pennsylvania	3,528	2,249	1,341	62
40.	Rhode Island	383	265	141	63
41.	South Carolina	817	520	302	63
42.	South Dakota	201	156	46	77
43.	Tennessee	1,147	919	317	72
44.	Texas	3,522	2,710	1,037	71
45.	Utah	478	349	168	65
46.	Vermont	222	193	44	80

TABLE 6.8 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, BY STATE, 1975
B. Support Staff Adequacy
continued

	Support Staff			Support
	Indicated (a)	Actual (b)	Shortage (c)	Staff Index a/ (d)
47. Virginia	1,344	1,078	351	74
48. Washington	1,071	1,075	182	83
49. West Virginia	464	316	154	67
50. Wisconsin	1,548	935	642	59
51. Wyoming	141	65	76	46

a/ Support Staff Index = 100((b)/(a)).

TABLE 6.8 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, BY STATE, 1975
C. Expenditures for Staff

	Actual Expenditures, 1975 (million) (a)	Addtional Budget Needed for Staff Shortages (million) (b)
1. Alabama	$ 6.78	$ 3.58
2. Alaska	$ 0.92	$ .77
3. Arizona	$ 6.05	$ 2.92
4. Arkansas	$ 2.81	$ 2.13
5. California	$83.31	$ 61.19
6. Colorado	$ 8.11	$ 3.52
7. Connecticut	$11.38	$ 3.87
8. Delaware	$ 1.46	$ 1.13
9. District of Columbia	$ 7.44	$ 1.52
10. Florida	$17.98	$ 3.90
11. Georgia	$10.85	$ 4.34
12. Hawaii	$ 3.27	$ .50
13. Idaho	$ 2.33	$ .91
14. Illinois	$33.13	$ 12.34
15. Indiana	$13.81	$ 4.91
16. Iowa	$ 8.14	$ 2.63
17. Kansas	$ 5.97	$ 3.48
18. Kentucky	$ 7.38	$ 1.91
19. Louisiana	$ 7.99	$ 3.68
20. Maine	$ 2.27	$ 1.10
21. Maryland	$13.66	$ 3.96
22. Massachusetts	$29.54	$ 9.10
23. Michigan	$24.38	$ 12.19

TABLE 6.8 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, BY STATE, 1975
C. Expenditures for Staff
(Continued)

	Actual Expenditures, 1975 (million) (a)	Additional Budget Needed for Staff Shortages (million) (b)
24. Minnesota	$ 12.29	$ 3.65
25. Mississippi	$ 4.29	$ 2.46
26. Missouri	$ 11.09	$ 5.58
27. Montana	$ 1.47	$ 1.38
28. Nebraska	$ 4.08	$ 1.58
29. Nevada	$ 1.54	$ 1.29
30. New Hampshire	$ 3.24	$ 1.62
31. New Jersey	$ 18.77	$ 8.27
32. New Mexico	$ 3.16	$ 1.32
33. New York	$ 77.44	$ 23.06
34. North Carolina	$ 18.87	5.76
35. North Dakota	$ 1.44	.85
36. Ohio	$ 24.96	$ 10.87
37. Oklahoma	$ 5.16	$ 5.35
38. Oregon	$ 7.45	$ 3.29
39. Pennsylvania	$ 34.02	$ 15.31
40. Rhode Island	$ 3.16	$ 1.74
41. South Carolina	$ 6.35	$ 3.85
42. South Dakota	$ 1.48	$ .82
43. Tennessee	$ 9.84	$ 4.22
44. Texas	$ 29.29	$ 15.66
45. Utah	$ 3.16	$ 1.65

TABLE G.8 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, BY STATE, 1975
C. Expenditures for Staff
(Continued)

	Actual Expenditures, 1975 (million) (a)	Additional Budget Needed for Staff Shortages (million) (b)
46. Vermont	$ 2.18	$ .73
47. Virginia	$ 12.20	$ 4.19
48. Washington	$ 14.25	$ 2.94
49. West Virginia	$ 3.44	$ 2.26
50. Wisconsin	$ 13.59	$ 7.76
51. Wyoming	$ 0.88	$ 1.00

TABLE 6.9 SELECTED ACADEMIC LIBRARY DISTRIBUTIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS, BY ADEQUACY OF PROFESSIONAL STAFFING

"Adequacy": Professional Staff as % of Indicated Need	Libraries (%) (a)	Students Served (%) (b)	Professional Staff Shortage (Number) (c)	Circulation Per Student (Average) (d)	ILL Received Per Student (Average) (e)
1. All	100.0	100.0	9,759		
2. 140 and More	14.0	4.4	0	32.1	.47
3. 130-139	3.9	2.0	0	28.0	.23
4. 120-129	3.2	2.3	0	41.0	.26
5. 110-119	3.6	2.7	0	40.4	.22
6. 100-109	6.4	5.3	0	24.4	.22
7. 90-99	6.6	8.0	122	25.6	.21
8. 80-89	7.7	9.4	404	20.7	.18
9. 70-79	7.9	12.6	905	19.0	.17
10. 60-69	12.7	13.9	1,397	18.1	.15
11. 50-59	8.6	13.1	1,691	16.5	.15
12. 40-49	5.6	8.0	1,231	13.4	.11
13. 30-39	9.9	7.4	1,410	9.7	.13
14. 20-29	2.8	6.1	980	6.1	.05
15. 10-19	1.4	2.7	1,106	9.7	.03
16. Less than 10	5.8	2.0	517	14.8	.40

	University			Four-Year		Two-Year	
	Libraries (%) (f)	Students (%) (g)	Grad. Students (%) (h)	Libraries (%) (i)	Students (%) (j)	Libraries (%) (k)	Students (%) (l)
17. All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18. 140 and More	3.6	4.0	6.8	21.2	5.5	4.9	3.4
19. 130-139	3.0	2.1	3.5	4.4	2.1	3.2	1.8
20. 120-129	4.8	4.2	5.1	4.3	2.1	1.2	1.0
21. 110-119	5.4	4.3	5.3	4.8	2.4	1.6	1.8
22. 100-109	7.7	9.6	10.3	5.9	4.0	6.9	3.5
23. 90-99	9.5	12.4	15.2	8.0	7.4	4.1	5.1

Table 6.9 -- Continued

	University			Four-Year		Two-Year	
	Libraries (%) (f)	Students (%) (g)	Grad. Students (%) (h)	Libraries (%) (i)	Students (%) (j)	Libraries (%) (k)	Students (%) (l)
24. 80-89	10.1	13.8	9.8	8.8	10.2	5.6	5.0
25. 70-79	16.7	18.5	18.3	9.2	13.0	4.6	7.5
26. 60-69	11.9	11.3	9.8	8.9	16.7	18.4	12.5
27. 50-59	14.9	11.1	8.4	8.7	18.1	7.3	8.5
28. 40-49	4.8	5.3	4.7	5.7	8.4	5.5	9.7
29. 30-39	1.8	2.1	1.3	2.6	4.1	22.1	15.6
30. 20-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.0	5.3	16.2
31. 10-19	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.6	7.2
32. Less than 10	5.4	0.7	0.5	5.4	3.4	6.5	1.4

N.B. This table may be read as follows: Of all academic libraries,(from Col.(a)) 14% had professional staffing 40% (or more) above indicated need; (from Col.(b)) those libraries served 4.4% of all students; (from Col.(c)) those libraries as a group had an 0 gap in total need for professional staff; and those libraries as a group had circulation per student of 32 during the year.

TABLE 6.10 SELECTED ACADEMIC LIBRARY DISTRIBUTIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS, BY ADEQUACY OF SUPPORT STAFFING

"Adequacy": Support Staff as Percent of Indicated Need	Libraries (%) (a)	Students Served (%) (b)	Support Staff Shortage (Number) (c)	Professional Staff Index (Average) (d)
1. All	100.0	100.0	21,616	
2. 140 and More	2.4	3.3	0	94
3. 130-139	1.3	3.6	0	105
4. 120-129	2.3	4.0	0	97
5. 110-119	2.7	5.2	0	88
6. 100-109	4.1	5.9	0	83
7. 90-99	5.1	8.0	255	86
8. 80-89	6.7	8.8	800	76
9. 70-79	8.3	10.0	1,746	74
10. 60-69	10.4	11.3	2,201	74
11. 50-59	10.5	10.3	2,913	74
12. 40-49	9.5	9.0	2,867	73
13. 30-39	9.2	7.2	2,818	66
14. 20-29	8.1	6.0	3,601	42
15. 10-19	6.9	3.6	2,023	68
16. Less than 10	12.5	3.6	2,306	64

	University		Four-Year		Two-Year	
	Libraries (%) (e)	Students (%) (f)	Libraries (%) (g)	Students (%) (h)	Libraries (%) (i)	Students (%) (j)
17. All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18. 140 and More	4.2	7.0	2.6	1.7	1.9	2.4
19. 130-139	8.9	11.2	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.6
20. 120-129	7.7	10.0	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.2
21. 110-119	9.5	12.2	3.1	4.1	1.1	1.1
22. 100-109	11.3	9.7	4.8	7.0	1.8	1.6
23. 90-99	11.3	13.7	5.4	6.3	3.7	5.7
24. 80-89	9.5	7.5	8.6	13.1	3.6	4.4
25. 70-79	11.9	11.9	9.9	12.1	5.3	5.9
26. 60-69	10.1	6.6	10.8	13.7	9.9	12.0
27. 50-59	4.8	5.8	11.1	11.8	10.3	12.1
28. 40-49	3.0	1.4	9.4	10.6	10.6	13.2
29. 30-39	1.8	2.0	8.3	5.9	11.6	13.0
30. 20-29	0.6	0.5	6.6	3.7	11.4	13.2
31. 10-19	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.9	10.3	8.7
32. Less than 10	0.6	0.3	12.2	3.6	14.5	6.4

N.B. This table may be read as follows: Of all academic libraries, (from Col.(a)) 2.4% had support staff 40% (or more) above indicated need; (from Col.(b)) those libraries served 3.3% of all students; and (from Col.(d)) those libraries as a group had professional staff equal to 94% of their total need for professional staff. Tables for each type of library may be read in a similar manner.

TABLE 6.11 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS, NATIONAL SUMMARY, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION SERVED, 1975

		Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1.	Aggregate Collection (millions)	612	295	274	43
2.	Nonprint Collection (included in line 1)(millions)	70	49	16	6
3.	Collections Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week (thousands)	15,993	0	9,739	6,254
4.	Indicated Need (millions)	621	224	312	86
5.	Shortages (millions)	158	23	90	44
6.	Collections Index [100((1)/(4))]	99	132	88	50
7.	Range in Collections Index	1-1331	37-1331	1-722	1-311
8.	Collections Fulfillment Index 100[1-(5)/(4)]	75	90	71	51
9.	Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	68	46	58	97
10.	Graduate Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	52	42	63	na
11.	Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	60	42	55	96
12.	Expenditures for Periodicals, 1975 (million)	$109	$53	$50	$6
13.	Expenditures for all Collection Materials, 1975 (million)	$320	$125	$156	$39
14.	Incremental Expenditures to Fulfill Indicated Needs (million)	$1,497	$208	$855	$434

Table 6.12 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS, 1975 and 1963

		1975 a	1963 b	% Change c
1.	Number of Libraries[a/]	3,026	2,075	46
2.	Students Served (Millions)	10.2	4.3	135
3.	Collections Total (Millions of Volumes)	612	215	185
4.	Identified Gaps[b/] " " "	158	55.3	186
5.	Collections (3) as percentage of (3+4)[c/]	79	80	-1
6.	Percentage of all Academic Libraries not having collections indicated	80	78	+3
	Four-Year Institutions[d/]			
7.	Number of Institutions	1,745	1,355	29
8.	Collections (Millions of Volumes)	274	88.3	210
9.	Gaps[b/] " " "	90	47.4	90
10.	Collections (7) as percentage of (7+8)[c/]	75	65	15
11.	Percentage of Libraries not holding indicated collections	74	80	8
	Two-Year Institutions			
12.	Number of Institutions	1,121	591	90
13.	Collections (Millions of Volumes)	43	8.0	437
14.	Gaps " " "	44	7.9	457
15.	Collections (12) as percentage of (12+13)[c/]	49	50	-2
16.	Percentage of Libraries not holding indicated collections	96	91	5

[a/] For 1975, this line includes universities, not analyzed below; for 1963, includes 129 libraries of 300,000 or more volumes, excluded from analysis below. Those libraries held 118.7 million volumes.

[b/] Gaps for 1963 excluded consideration of 129 four-year institutions which held 300,000 or more volumes.

[c/] This approximates, but is not identical to, the "Collections Fulfillment Index"; this variant is used for comparison with available 1963 data.

[d/] In the 1965 inventory, universities were not separately identified from four-year institutions. 129 libraries with 300,000 or more volumes are excluded from this part for 1963.

TABLE 6.13 COLLECTIONS OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1975

	Universities (a)	Four-Year (b)	Two-Year (c)
1. Aggregate Collection (millions)	170	140	38
2. Nonprint Collection (included in line 1)(millions)	20.0	8.4	5.5
3. Collections Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week (thousands)	0	3,053	5,134
4. Indicated Need (millions)	153	140	75
5. Shortages (millions)	16.5	23.2	38.5
6. Collections Index [100((1)/(4))]	111	100	50
7. Range in Collections Index	46-426	4-384	2-311
8. Collections Fulfillment Index 100[1-(5)/(4)]	89	83	48
9. Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	48	52	97
10. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	44	57	na
11. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	47	52	96
12. Expenditures for Periodicals, 1975 (million)	$35.7	$32.2	$5.5
13. Expenditures for all Collection Materials, 1975 (million)	$82.6	$99.6	$36.7
14. Incremental Expenditures to Fulfill Indicated Needs (million)	$163.	$250.	$394.

TABLE 6.14 COLLECTIONS OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, 1975

	Universities (a)	Four-Year (b)	Two-Year (c)
1. Aggregate Collection (millions)	125	134	5
2. Nonprint Collection (included in line 1)(millions)	28.8	7.3	3.5
3. Collections Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week (thousands)	0	6,686	1,120
4. Indicated Need (millions)	71	172	11
5. Shortages (millions)	6.9	67.0	5.8
6. Collections Index [100((1)/(4))]	177	78	49
7. Range in Collections Index	37-1331	1-722	1-258
8. Collections Fulfillment Index 100[1-(5)/(4)]	90	61	46
9. Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	39	68	87
10. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	37	75	na
11. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	30	61	85
12. Expenditures for Periodicals, 1975 (million)	$17.6	$17.9	$0.4
13. Expenditures for all Collection Materials, 1975 (million)	$42.6	$56.2	$2.0
14. Incremental Expenditures to Fulfill Indicated Needs (million)	$44.	$605.	$40.

TABLE 6.15 COLLECTIONS OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 1975, BY ENROLLMENT SIZE CLASS

		Enrollment		
		20,000 and More (a)	10,000-19,999 (b)	1,000-9,999 (c)
1.	Aggregate Collection (millions)	149	82	64
2.	Nonprint Collection (included in line 1) (millions)	20.2	25.1	3.5
3.	Indicated Need (millions)	124	55	45
4.	Shortages (millions)	12.3	6.9	4.2
5.	Collections Index 100((1)/(4))	120	149	143
6.	Range in Collections Index	40-492	41-1331	37-501
7.	Collections Fulfillment Index 100[1-(5)/(4)]	90	87	91
8.	Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	48	49	30
9.	Graduate Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	47	41	28
10.	Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	45	49	26
11.	Expenditures for Periodicals, 1975 (million)	$28.3	$13.2	$11.8
12.	Expenditures for all Collection Materials, 1975 (million)	$64.3	$32.9	$28.0
13.	Incremental Expenditures to Fulfill Indicated Needs (million)	$115.	$46.	$48.

TABLE 6.16 COLLECTIONS OF FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE LIBRARIES, 1975, BY ENROLLMENT SIZE CLASS

	Enrollment			
	20,000 and More (a)	10,000-19,999 (b)	1,000-9,999 (c)	999 and Less (d)
1. Aggregate Collection (millions)	15	42	168	50
2. Nonprint Collection (included in line 1)(millions)	1.1	3.3	8.7	2.7
3. Collections Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week (thousands)	2,018	0	1,951	5,771
4. Indicated Need (millions)	15	37	169	90
5. Shortages (millions)	1.3	4.9	38.4	45.6
6. Collections Index [100((1)/(4))]	96	114	99	55
7. Range in Collections Index	62-121	28-251	3-722	1-501
8. Collections Fulfillment Index 100[1-(5)/(4)]	91	87	77	50
9. Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	51	48	58	88
10. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	51	51	66	88
11. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	50	44	54	85
12. Expenditures for Periodicals, 1975 (million)	$3.5	$9.0	$31.1	$6.4
13. Expenditures for all Collection Materials, 1975 (million)	$10.3	$27.3	$98.3	$19.9
14. Incremental Expenditures to Fulfill Indicated Needs (million)	$21.	$51.	$405.	$378.

TABLE 6.17 COLLECTIONS OF TWO-YEAR COLLEGE LIBRARIES, 1975, BY ENROLLMENT SIZE CLASS

	20,000 and More (a)	10,000-19,999 (b)	1,000-9,999 (c)	999 and Less (d)
1. Aggregate Collections (millions)	1.5	6.3	26.2	8.3
2. Nonprint Collections (included in line 1) (millions)	0.3	1.1	3.5	0.9
3. Collections Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week (thousands)	0	315	3,403	2,537
4. Indicated Need (millions)	3.2	13.5	48.3	20.5
5. Shortages (millions)	1.7	7.4	23.4	11.8
6. Collections Index [100((1)/(4))]	47	47	54	43
7. Range in Collections Index	26-78	8-177	3-311	1-187
8. Collections Fulfillment Index 100[1-(5)/(4)]	47	45	52	42
9. Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	100	97	96	96
10. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	100	96	95	95
11. Expenditures for Periodicals, 1975 (million)	$0.2	$0.8	$3.8	$1.0
12. Expenditures for all Collection Materials, 1975 (million)	$1.6	$5.5	$25.7	$6.0
13. Incremental Expenditures to Fulfill Indicated Needs (million)	$17.	$81.	$238.	$98.

TABLE 6.18 COLLECTIONS OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, BY STATE, 1975

A. Indicated Needs and Actual

		Collection (millions)			Cost to Fill Collection Shortage (million)	1975 Expenditures for Collection Material (million)
		Indicated Need (a)	Actual (b)	Shortage (c)	(d)	(e)
1.	Alabama	9.36	7.07	2.72	24.0	$4.4
2.	Alaska	1.27	0.53	0.75	8.3	0.2
3.	Arizona	6.27	4.97	1.49	13.1	3.7
4.	Arkansas	4.50	3.61	1.16	12.2	2.8
5.	California	58.17	77.70	18.57	190.3	32.6
6.	Colorado	9.88	7.60	2.81	26.4	4.6
7.	Connecticut	7.94	11.80	2.78	23.4	4.7
8.	Delaware	1.80	1.53	0.29	2.2	1.2
9.	District of Columbia	7.57	5.85	2.47	23.7	3.3
10.	Florida	15.85	12.84	4.14	38.6	8.9
11.	Georgia	12.72	10.78	3.19	29.9	7.3
12.	Hawaii	2.73	2.04	0.70	6.0	1.4
13.	Idaho	2.37	2.64	0.19	1.2	1.2
14.	Illinois	30.07	32.96	7.29	77.1	17.8
15.	Indiana	16.84	14.61	3.66	35.3	6.8
16.	Iowa	10.53	8.78	2.64	21.0	4.5
17.	Kansas	8.97	9.10	1.39	8.9	3.4
18.	Kentucky	8.32	9.39	1.25	10.0	4.2
19.	Louisiana	9.73	9.30	1.23	11.2	4.1
20.	Maine	3.28	2.88	1.25	9.4	1.5
21.	Maryland	10.41	9.35	2.64	28.3	6.6

TABLE 6.18 COLLECTIONS OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, BY STATE, 1975

A. Indicated Needs and Actual

(Continued)

	Collection (millions)			Cost to Fill Collection Shortage (million)	1975 Expenditures for Collection Material (million)
	Indicated Need (a)	Actual (b)	Shortage (c)	(d)	(e)
43. Tennessee	13.05	9.32	5.38	54.8	$6.8
44. Texas	31.76	30.34	6.48	59.9	20.0
45. Utah	5.42	4.66	1.01	9.4	1.8
46. Vermont	3.54	2.43	1.38	9.9	1.3
47. Virginia	13.43	10.89	4.06	45.2	9.4
48. Washington	9.76	8.83	2.44	22.8	6.0
49. West Virginia	4.62	4.07	0.82	6.4	2.4
50. Wisconsin	13.56	12.34	3.25	34.4	7.6
51. Wyoming	1.59	1.95	0.18	1.0	0.7

TABLE 6.18 COLLECTIONS OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, BY STATE, 1975

A. Indicated Needs and Actual

(Continued)

		Collection (millions)			Cost to Fill Collection Shortage (million)	1975 Expenditures for Collection Material (million)
		Indicated Need (a)	Actual (b)	Shortage (c)	(d)	(e)
22.	Massachusetts	24.69	32.10	5.83	56.8	$14.4
23.	Michigan	22.56	20.24	5.67	53.2	10.7
24.	Minnesota	11.41	12.52	2.13	14.6	4.7
25.	Mississippi	7.36	5.21	2.31	23.2	2.4
26.	Missouri	15.53	13.09	3.93	35.6	6.5
27.	Montana	2.50	2.38	0.27	1.7	0.9
28.	Nebraska	5.36	4.24	1.30	12.4	2.5
29.	Nevada	1.32	2.24	0.27	1.6	0.8
30.	New Hampshire	3.26	3.90	0.96	6.7	1.9
31.	New Jersey	14.10	18.64	3.37	31.4	8.8
32.	New Mexico	3.98	3.36	0.86	6.2	2.7
33.	New York	62.50	56.80	18.08	173.4	26.9
34.	North Carolina	15.95	17.40	3.27	33.6	10.8
35.	North Dakota	2.65	1.96	0.70	5.9	1.2
36.	Ohio	27.45	24.78	6.48	58.3	12.1
37.	Oklahoma	9.35	8.98	1.41	12.9	3.4
38.	Oregon	8.12	7.66	1.93	17.3	3.5
39.	Pennsylvania	33.07	33.88	7.61	72.5	16.1
40.	Rhode Island	4.02	3.98	1.01	9.1	1.8
41.	South Carolina	7.85	5.81	2.37	24.2	5.5
42.	South Dakota	2.84	2.31	0.63	3.4	1.0

TABLE 6.19 SELECTED ACADEMIC LIBRARY DISTRIBUTIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS, BY ADEQUACY OF COLLECTIONS

"Adequacy": Collection as Percent of Indicated Need	All Academic Libraries				Four-Year College Libraries		
	Libraries (%) (a)	Collections Shortage (%) (b)	Circulation Per Student (Average) (c)	Acquisition Index (Average) (d)	Libraries (%) (e)	Students (%) (f)	Faculty (%) (g)
1. All	100.0	100.0			100.0	100.0	100.0
2. 140 and More	8.1	0.0	36.3	99	10.9	14.6	17.8
3. 130-139	1.9	0.0	23.2	150	2.9	5.0	4.9
4. 120-129	1.9	0.0	26.4	114	2.6	4.3	4.4
5. 110-119	3.0	0.0	23.0	94	3.8	7.1	6.8
6. 100-109	4.7	0.0	23.6	105	5.9	10.7	10.5
7. 90-99	6.0	1.5	22.3	106	8.0	10.8	10.5
8. 80-89	6.6	5.6	20.3	85	8.0	8.7	8.9
9. 70-79	7.6	7.8	17.6	94	10.4	9.3	9.5
10. 60-69	10.4	13.2	17.2	79	8.6	9.0	9.8
11. 50-59	10.0	10.9	13.0	79	8.1	6.4	5.6
12. 40-49	11.1	13.8	8.8	71	7.4	4.7	4.2
13. 30-39	8.4	11.1	8.3	65	4.5	2.5	2.3
14. 20-29	6.5	8.5	6.3	60	4.4	1.9	1.5
15. 10-19	4.5	6.3	8.8	37	4.3	0.9	1.0
16. Less than 10	9.4	21.3	5.4	18	10.1	4.2	3.2

	University Libraries				Two-Year College Libraries	
	Libraries (%) (h)	Students (%) (i)	Graduate Students (%) (j)	Faculty (%) (k)	Libraries (%) (l)	Students (%) (m)
17. All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18. 140 and More	23.8	24.8	30.9	28.9	1.7	1.8
19. 130-139	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.6	0.1	***
20. 120-129	3.0	1.5	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.2
21. 110-119	7.7	7.7	6.4	7.5	1.0	0.6
22. 100-109	16.1	17.3	16.6	16.8	1.1	0.7
23. 90-99	8.9	9.5	8.6	8.6	2.4	2.8
24. 80-89	12.5	14.4	14.1	12.7	3.8	3.0
25. 70-79	7.1	8.3	6.5	8.0	6.5	8.7

TABLE 6.19 -- Continued

	University Libraries				Two-Year College Libraries	
	Libraries (%) (h)	Students (%) (i)	Graduate Students (%) (j)	Faculty (%) (k)	Libraries (%) (l)	Students (%) (m)
26. 60-69	7.7	8.9	8.0	8.9	10.5	11.6
27. 50-59	2.4	1.9	1.3	2.2	14.1	14.6
28. 40-49	1.8	2.0	2.6	1.4	18.0	20.9
29. 30-39	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	15.4	18.8
30. 20-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	10.7
31. 10-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	2.7
32. Less than 10	5.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	8.8	3.0

N.B. This table may be read as follows: Of all academic libraries, (from Col.(a)) 8.1% had collections 40% (or more) above indicated need; (from Col.(b)) those libraries had an 0 gap in collections shortage; (from Col.(c)) the circulation per student served was 36.3 per year; (from Col.(d)) those libraries added, as a group, 99% of their indicated need for acquisitions in 1975.

TABLE 6.20 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES ACQUISITIONS, NATIONAL SUMMARY, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION SERVED, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Total Holdings (millions)	612	295	274	43
2. Aggregate Acquisitions (thousands)	34,426	14,022	16,450	3,958
3. Nonprint Acquisitions (included in 2, thousands)	7,421	4,561	1,779	1,083
4. Indicated Acquisitions Needed	38,471	15,901	18,217	4,357
5. Shortages (thousands)	11,438	4,276	5,831	1,334
6. Acquisitions Index	89	88	90	91
7. Range in Acquisitions Index	0-1743	14-338	0-1743	0-758
8. Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	66	77	59	66
9. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	71	79	62	na
10. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	66	77	60	64
11. Implied Collection Renewal Interval (years)	18	21	17	11
12. Nonprint to Total Acquisitions Ratio (%)	23	33	12	29
13. Expenditures in 1975 for Acquisitions of Collection Material (million)	$320	$125	$156	$39
14. Incremental Expenditures to Acquire Full Indicated Need (million)	$103	# 37	$ 53	$13

TABLE 6.21 ACQUISITIONS BY ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, BY TYPE, 1975

	Universities (a)	Four-Year (b)	Two-Year (c)
1. Total Holdings (millions)	170	140	38
2. Aggregate Acquisitions (thousands)	7810	9858	3663
3. Nonprint Acquisitions (included in 2, thousands)	1769	1099	1036
4. Indicated Acquisitions Needed	9319	8169	3805
5. Shortages (thousands)	2464	1320	1055
6. Acquisitions Index	84	121	96
7. Range in Acquisitions Index	28-338	10-1235	8-758
8. Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	76	48	66
9. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	78	53	na
10. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	76	48	63
11. Implied Collection Renewal Interval (years)	22	14	10
12. Nonprint to Total Acquisitions Ratio (%)	23	12	29
13. Expenditures in 1975 for Acquisitions of Collection Material (million)	$83	$100	$37
14. Incremental Expenditures to Acquire Full Indicated Need (million)	$25	$ 14	$11

TABLE 6.22 ACQUISITIONS BY ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, BY TYPE, 1975

	Universities (a)	Four-Year (b)	Two-Year (c)
1. Total Holdings (millions)	125	134	5
2. Aggregate Acquisitions (thousands)	6212	6595	296
3. Nonprint Acquisitions (included in 2, thousands)	2792	680	46
4. Indicated Acquisitions Needed	6582	10,050	551
5. Shortages (thousands)	1812	4511	279
6. Acquisitions Index	94	66	54
7. Range in Acquisitions Index	14-212	0-1743	0-267
8. Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	79	80	79
9. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	82	77	na
10. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	79	81	80
11. Implied Collection Renewal Interval (years)	20	20	18
12. Nonprint to Total Acquisitions Ratio (%)	48	12	18
13. Expenditures in 1975 for Acquisitions of Collection Material (million)	$43	$56	$ 2
14. Incremental Expenditures to Acquire Full Indicated Need (million)	$12	$39	$ 2

TABLE 6.23 ACQUISITIONS BY UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 1975
BY ENROLLMENT SIZE CLASS

	20,000 or More (a)	10,000-19,000 (b)	1,000-9,999 (c)
1. Total Holdings (millions)	149	82	64
2. Aggregate Acquisitions (thousands)	6738	4829	2455
3. Nonprint Acquisitions (included in 2, thousands)	1789	2563	209
4. Indicated Acquisitions Needed	8062	4435	3404
5. Shortages (thousands)	2206	953	1117
6. Acquisitions Index	81	109	72
7. Range in Acquisitions Index	37-338	33-200	14-212
8. Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	80	72	76
9. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	84	72	74
10. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	80	72	73
11. Implied Collection Renewal Interval (years)	22	17	26
12. Nonprint to Total Acquisitions Ratio (%)	27	54	9
13. Expenditures in 1975 for Acquisitions of Collection Material (million)	$64	$33	$28
14. Incremental Expenditures to Acquire Full Indicated Need (million)	$19	$ 6	$12

TABLE 6.24 ACQUISITIONS BY FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE LIBRARIES, 1975
BY ENROLLMENT SIZE CLASS

	20,000 and More (a)	10,000-19,999 (b)	1,000-9,999 (c)	999 and Less (d)
1. Total Holdings (millions)	15	42	168	50
2. Aggregate Acquisitions (thousands)	725	2919	10,191	2618
3. Nonprint Acquisitions (included in 2, thousands)	74	402	943	360
4. Indicated Acquisitions Needed	801	2366	10,297	4755
5. Shortages (thousands)	154	244	2837	2596
6. Acquisitions Index	91	123	99	55
7. Range in Acquisitions Index	46-179	24-320	5-1743	0-1303
8. Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	67	41	60	89
9. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	64	43	63	86
10. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	68	38	61	87
11. Implied Collection Renewal Interval (years)	20	15	16	19
12. Nonprint to Total Acquisitions Ratio (%)	10	14	10	16
13. Expenditures in 1975 for Acquisitions of Collection Material (million)	$10	$27	$98	$20
14. Incremental Expenditures to Acquire Full Indicated Need (million)	$ 2	$ 3	$28	$20

TABLE 6.25 ACQUISITIONS BY TWO-YEAR COLLEGE LIBRARIES, 1975
BY ENROLLMENT SIZE CLASS

	20,000 and More (a)	10,000-19,999 (b)	1,000-9,999 (c)	999 and Less (d)
1. Total Holdings (millions)	1.5	6.3	26.2	8.8
2. Aggregate Acquisitions (thousands)	156	513	2563	727
3. Nonprint Acquisitions (included in 2, thousands)	60	125	715	183
4. Indicated Acquisitions Needed	162	683	2479	1031
5. Shortages (thousands)	67	243	587	436
6. Acquisitions Index	96	75	103	71
7. Range in Acquisitions Index	22-262	21-237	8-758	0-472
8. Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	66	75	61	73
9. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	70	71	60	72
10. Implied Collection Renewal Interval (years)	10	12	10	12
11. Nonprint to Total Acquisitions Ratio (%)	39	25	29	28
12. Expenditures in 1975 for Acquisitions of Collection Material (million)	$1.6	$5.5	$25.7	$6.0
13. Incremental Expenditures to Acquire Full Indicated Need (million)	$1	$3	$ 6	$3

TABLE 6.26A ACADEMIC LIBRARIES ACQUISITIONS, BY STATE, 1975: INDICATED NEEDS AND ACTUAL

	Acquisitions, 1975		Indicated Need	Expenditures for Acquisitions
	Total (thousand) (a)	Nonprint (thousand) (b)	(thousand) (c)	(million) (d)
1. Alabama	349	23	490	$ 4.4
2. Alaska	39	1	64	.2
3. Arizona	250	37	323	3.7
4. Arkansas	235	13	239	2.8
5. California	5544	2993	4813	32.6
6. Colorado	365	37	520	4.6
7. Connecticut	445	68	729	4.7
8. Delaware	125	4	91	1.2
9. District of Columbia	290	17	416	3.3
10. Florida	684	94	849	8.9
11. Georgia	667	115	699	7.3
12. Hawaii	124	9	137	1.4
13. Idaho	126	19	141	1.2
14. Illinois	2000	644	2013	17.8
15. Indiana	783	125	913	6.8
16. Iowa	420	70	571	4.5
17. Kansas	324	52	525	3.4
18. Kentucky	402	35	532	4.2
19. Louisiana	386	15	526	4.1
20. Maine	126	10	206	1.5

TABLE 6.26A ACADEMIC LIBRARIES ACQUISITIONS, BY STATE, 1975: INDICATED NEEDS AND ACTUAL
(continued)

	Acquisitions, 1975 Total (thousand) (a)	Acquisitions, 1975 Nonprint (thousand) (b)	Indicated Need (thousand) (c)	Expenditures for Acquisitions (million) (d)
21. Maryland	537	56	600	$ 6.6
22. Massachusetts	1464	355	1896	14.4
23. Michigan	1098	133	1296	10.7
24. Minnesota	461	64	732	4.7
25. Mississippi	244	25	376	2.4
26. Missouri	581	74	851	6.5
27. Montana	115	14	132	.9
28. Nebraska	198	26	277	2.5
29. Nevada	100	18	125	.8
30. New Hampshire	239	16	243	1.9
31. New Jersey	965	176	1101	8.8
32. New Mexico	247	23	211	2.7
33. New York	2823	274	3744	26.9
34. North Carolina	945	161	1034	10.8
35. North Dakota	98	14	133	1.2
36. Ohio	1346	126	1563	12.1
37. Oklahoma	517	41	520	3.4
38. Oregon	392	113	480	3.5
39. Pennsylvania	2163	803	2074	16.1
40. Rhode Island	169	19	250	1.8

TABLE 6.26A ACADEMIC LIBRARIES ACQUISITIONS BY STATE, 1975: INDICATED NEEDS AND ACTUAL
(continued)

	Acquisitions, 1975 Total (thousand) (a)	Acquisitions, 1975 Nonprint (thousand) (b)	Indicated Need (thousand) (c)	Expenditures for Acquisitions (million) (d)
41. South Carolina	526	46	409	$ 5.5
42. South Dakota	88	10	147	1.0
43. Tennessee	597	42	735	6.8
44. Texas	2175	154	1841	20.0
45. Utah	279	13	283	1.8
46. Vermont	119	13	190	1.3
47. Virginia	719	105	748	9.4
48. Washington	385	44	563	6.0
49. West Virginia	240	28	244	2.4
50. Wisconsin	877	48	779	7.6
51. Wyoming	48	11	107	0.7

TABLE 6.26B ACADEMIC LIBRARIES ACQUISITIONS, BY STATE, 1975: SHORTAGES AND IMPACTS

	Shortfall in Acquisitions (thousands) (a)	Implied Renewal Period (yrs) (b)	Students Served by Libraries Not Acquiring "Needs" (%) (c)	Incremental Budget To Permit Acquisition of Full Needs (million) (d)
1. Alabama	173	20	80	$1.7
2. Alaska	36	14	67	.3
3. Arizona	76	20	83	.8
4. Arkansas	50	15	53	.5
5. California	1116	14	73	9.7
6. Colorado	182	21	69	1.7
7. Connecticut	296	27	90	1.2
8. Delaware	10	12	33	.0
9. District of Columbia	179	20	80	1.7
10. Florida	259	19	59	3.0
11. Georgia	138	16	60	1.4
12. Hawaii	22	16	74	.2
13. Idaho	34	21	70	.3
14. Illinois	464	16	57	4.4
15. Indiana	254	19	45	2.5
16. Iowa	191	21	78	1.6
17. Kansas	222	28	89	1.7
18. Kentucky	188	23	57	1.6
19. Louisiana	188	24	75	2.0
20. Maine	86	23	71	0.8

TABLE 6.26B ACADEMIC LIBRARIES ACQUISITIONS, BY STATE, 1975: SHORTAGES AND IMPACTS
(continued)

	Shortfall in Acquisitions (thousands) (a)	Implied Renewal Period (yrs) (b)	Students Served by Libraries Not Acquiring "Needs" (%) (c)	Incremental Budget To Permit Acquisition of Full Needs (million) (d)
21. Maryland	172	17	54	$ 1.5
22. Massachusetts	671	22	77	5.5
23. Michigan	412	18	83	3.4
24. Minnesota	304	27	87	2.6
25. Mississippi	179	21	74	2.0
26. Missouri	320	23	73	2.8
27. Montana	22	21	64	.2
28. Nebraska	88	21	85	.9
29. Nevada	59	22	53	.6
30. New Hampshire	37	16	31	.3
31. New Jersey	284	19	45	3.4
32. New Mexico	19	14	54	.1
33. New York	1407	20	68	11.9
34. North Carolina	263	18	57	2.6
35. North Dakota	38	20	60	.3
36. Ohio	510	18	72	4.0
37. Oklahoma	144	17	61	1.4
38. Oregon	142	20	78	1.3
39. Pennsylvania	618	16	60	5.9
40. Rhode Island	93	24	45	.8

TABLE 6.26B ACADEMIC LIBRARIES ACQUISITIONS, BY STATE, 1975: SHORTAGES AND IMPACTS
(continued)

	Shortfall in Acquisitions (thousands) (a)	Implied Renewal Period (yrs) (b)	Students Served by Libraries Not Acquiring "Needs" (%) (c)	Incremental Budget To Permit Acquisition of Full Needs (million) (d)
41. South Carolina	84	11	46	$ .9
42. South Dakota	60	26	83	.6
43. Tennessee	260	16	49	1.4
44. Texas	346	14	48	3.4
45. Utah	56	17	37	.8
46. Vermont	76	20	96	.6
47. Virginia	129	15	38	1.1
48. Washington	196	23	91	2.4
49. West Virginia	47	17	67	.4
50. Wisconsin	180	14	64	1.9
51. Wyoming	60	41	91	.8

TABLE 6.27 ACQUISITIONS BY ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, BY ADEQUACY OF HOLDINGS, 1975

	Adequacy of Holdings ("Collections Index")			
	100 + (a)	85-99 (b)	70-84 (c)	69 and Less (d)
Universities				
1. Libraries	90	27	21	22
2. Students (millions)	1.45	0.50	0.37	0.35
3. Acquisitions (millions)	10.5	1.6	1.1	0.9
4. Acquisitions Index	97	79	73	55
5. Students Served by Libraries Not Acquiring at Indicated Pace (%)	70	86	76	94
Four-Year Colleges				
6. Libraries	449	208	211	877
7. Students (millions)	1.74	0.64	0.57	1.19
8. Acquisitions (millions)	8.8	2.3	1.9	3.5
9. Acquisitions Index	113	111	97	54
10. Students Served by Libraries Not Acquiring at Indicated Pace (%)	48	49	63	80
Two-Year Colleges				
11. Libraries	50	45	100	926
12. Students (millions)	0.11	0.14	0.35	2.83
13. Acquisitions (millions)	0.3	0.3	0.5	2.9
14. Acquisitions Index	123	150	130	81
15. Students Served by Libraries Not Acquiring at Indicated Pace (%)	36	21	35	73

N.B. This table may be read as follows: When academic libraries are classified in broad groups by adequacy of holdings, (from line 1) 90 university libraries have collections equal to or greater than the indicated need, 27 have collections between 85% and 99% of need, 21 have collections in the 70-84% range, and 22 have 69% of needed collection or less. From Col.(b), the 27 libraries in the 85%-99% range of adequacy of collections added 1.6 million volumes to their collections in 1975, which was 79% of the needed additions according to their programs and numbers of students; all of these institutions served 500 thousand students, and those not meeting the needed ratio of acquisitions served 86% of those.

TABLE 6.28 SELECTED ACADEMIC LIBRARY DISTRIBUTIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS, BY ADEQUACY OF ACQUISITIONS, 1975

	"Adequacy": Acquisitions as Percent of Indicated Need	Libraries (Percent) (a)	Students Served (Percent) (b)	Shortage in Acquisitions (Percent) (c)	Collections Shortage as Multiple of Acquisitions (d)	Average Per Student Operating Expenditures (e)
1.	140 and More	12.1	14.9	0	28	$119
2.	130-139	2.5	4.3	0	39	100
3.	120-129	3.0	2.8	0	56	103
4.	110-119	4.1	4.7	0	58	110
5.	100-109	4.6	7.0	0	49	116
6.	90-99	5.4	6.4	0.8	56	99
7.	80-89	6.6	8.4	3.8	64	116
8.	70-79	7.4	7.4	6.2	84	105
9.	60-69	10.0	13.5	18.1	97	125
10.	50-59	10.0	12.3	18.7	125	101
11.	40-49	9.1	6.5	16.1	187	104
12.	30-39	8.1	5.6	15.4	286	77
13.	20-29	5.8	3.3	9.9	496	58
14.	10-19	3.4	0.6	6.4	963	88
15.	Less than 10	7.9	2.2	4.6	14,733	34

		University		Four-Year		Two-Year	
		Libraries (%) (f)	Students (%) (g)	Libraries (%) (h)	Students (%) (i)	Libraries (%) (j)	Students (%) (k)
16.	140 and More	7.1	7.6	10.3	18.0	15.4	16.9
17.	130-139	3.0	1.7	2.0	4.5	3.2	6.0
18.	120-129	0.6	0.4	2.6	4.5	4.0	2.7
19.	110-119	3.0	2.8	3.9	5.7	4.6	5.2
20.	100-109	9.5	10.4	4.5	7.6	3.9	3.6
21.	90-99	5.4	6.8	5.4	7.1	5.3	5.1
22.	80-89	8.9	11.0	6.1	8.1	7.1	6.8
23.	70-79	8.3	7.5	7.9	9.4	6.5	4.9

TABLE 6.28 -- Continued

	University		Four-Year		Two-Year	
	Libraries (%) (f)	Students (%) (g)	Libraries (%) (h)	Students (%) (i)	Libraries (%) (j)	Students (%) (k)
24. 60-69	18.5	22.0	10.5	10.2	8.0	10.9
25. 50-59	15.5	17.9	8.9	6.9	10.9	14.4
26. 40-49	6.5	5.3	9.7	6.1	8.6	7.9
27. 30-39	6.0	4.9	8.7	4.2	7.4	7.8
28. 20-29	1.8	0.7	6.6	2.9	5.2	5.8
29. 10-19	0.6	0.4	4.3	1.0	2.4	0.4
30. Less than 10	0.6	0.3	10.3	2.7	5.3	3.2

N.B. This table may be read as follows: Of all academic libraries (from Col.(a)) 12.1% had acquisitions 40% (or more) above indicated need; (from Col.(b)) those libraries served 14.9% of student population; (from Col.(c)) those libraries had an 0 gap in acquisitions shortage; their aggregate gap in collections is equal to 28 times the 1975 acquisitions; and those libraries spent $119 per student in current library expenditures.

TABLE 6.29 SPACE IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, NATIONAL SUMMARY, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION SERVED, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Indicated Space Need (million square feet)	130	43	60	27
2. Actual Space (million square feet)	108	37	55	16
3. Shortage in Space (million square feet)	38	9	15	13
4. Index of Adequacy of Space [100((2)/(1))]	84	87	93	60
5. Proportion of Libraries Not Meeting Need	65	71	60	72
6. Proportion of Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Need	79	75	73	89
7. Proportion of Professional and Support Staff in Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need	66	62	63	81
8. Proportion of Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Space Need	73	71	68	84
9. Space Fulfillment Index 100[1-(3)/(1)]	71	78	74	50

TABLE 6.30 SPACE IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, 1975

	Public			Private	
	University	Four-Year	Two-Year	University	Four-Year	Two-Year
1. Indicated Space Need (million square feet)	29.0	34.1	25.5	14.2	26.0	1.3
2. Actual Space (million square feet)	23.0	26.6	14.2	14.4	28.4	1.6
3. Shortage in Space (million square feet)	7.4	10.0	13.1	2.0	5.4	0.3
4. Index of Adequacy of Space [100((2)/(1))]	79	79	57	102	112	123
5. Proportion of Libraries Not Meeting Need	80	68	76	58	57	55
6. Proportion of Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Need	81	80	90	60	61	61
7. Proportion of Professional and Support Staff in Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need	79	74	83	36	48	48
8. Proportion of Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Space Need	79	76	86	51	54	57
9. Space Fulfillment Index 100[1-(3)/(1)]	75	71	49	86	79	75

TABLE 6.31 SPACE IN LIBRARIES OF TWO-YEAR COLLEGES, BY ENROLLMENT SIZE CLASS, 1975

	20,000 and More (a)	10,000-19,999 (b)	1,000-9,999 (c)	999 and Less (d)
1. Indicated Space Need (million square feet)	1.82	6.95	15.72	2.39
2. Actual Space (million square feet)	0.44	2.23	10.18	2.91
3. Shortage in Space (million square feet)	1.38	4.72	6.86	0.50
4. Index of Adequacy of Space [100((2)/(1))]	24	32	65	122
5. Proportion of Libraries Not Meeting Need	100	100	80	56
6. Proportion of Students Served by Libraries not Meeting Need	100	100	86	57
7. Proportion of Professional and Support Staff in Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need	100	100	81	49
8. Proportion of Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Space Need	100	100	82	54
9. Space Fulfillment Index 100/[1-(3)/(1)]	76	32	56	79

TABLE 6.32 SPACE IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, BY STATE, 1975

		Space (million square feet)			Students Served by "Short" Libraries (Percent)	Space Index
		Indicated (a)	Actual (b)	Shortage (c)	(d)	(e)
1.	Alabama	1.82	1.56	0.40	75	85
2.	Alaska	0.16	0.10	0.06	97	64
3.	Arizona	1.54	0.81	0.76	99	53
4.	Arkansas	0.81	0.61	0.26	92	76
5.	California	16.16	9.27	7.36	95	59
6.	Colorado	1.86	1.42	0.60	89	77
7.	Connecticut	2.03	1.78	0.41	77	88
8.	Delaware	0.36	0.22	0.17	96	60
9.	District of Columbia	1.14	0.95	0.32	85	83
10.	Florida	3.48	2.77	1.10	81	80
11.	Georgia	2.17	2.73	0.29	57	127
12.	Hawaii	0.53	0.60	0.21	89	113
13.	Idaho	0.52	0.39	0.13	97	75
14.	Illinois	6.85	5.28	2.33	83	78
15.	Indiana	2.89	2.94	0.47	61	102
16.	Iowa	1.74	1.78	0.25	52	104
17.	Kansas	1.73	1.51	0.52	71	88
18.	Kentucky	1.66	1.62	0.29	73	98
19.	Louisiana	2.02	1.78	0.45	83	93
20.	Maine	0.60	0.53	0.18	87	88
21.	Maryland	2.34	2.06	0.62	69	93
22.	Massachusetts	5.44	5.40	1.13	60	100

TABLE 6.32 SPACE IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, BY STATE, 1975
(Continued)

	Space (million square feet)			Students Served by "Short" Libraries	Space
	Indicated (a)	Actual (b)	Shortage (c)	(Percent) (d)	Index (e)
23. Michigan	5.43	3.47	2.12	95	66
24. Minnesota	2.47	2.37	0.39	76	97
25. Mississippi	1.18	1.12	0.27	67	94
26. Missouri	2.78	2.31	0.74	70	84
27. Montana	0.44	0.39	0.08	79	87
28. Nebraska	0.95	1.48	0.19	50	157
29. Nevada	0.37	0.20	0.18	100	54
30. New Hampshire	0.58	0.60	0.07	66	103
31. New Jersey	3.44	2.53	1.31	90	74
32. New Mexico	0.69	0.58	0.16	93	84
33. New York	12.40	9.85	3.91	78	80
34. North Carolina	3.29	3.51	0.55	67	107
35. North Dakota	0.42	0.37	0.11	70	88
36. Ohio	5.46	4.94	1.34	66	91
37. Oklahoma	1.79	1.48	0.47	80	83
38. Oregon	1.69	1.22	0.57	92	72
39. Pennsylvania	6.30	5.69	1.57	73	90
40. Rhode Island	0.80	0.76	0.24	77	95
41. South Carolina	1.46	1.40	0.43	80	96
42. South Dakota	0.46	0.42	0.16	71	92
43. Tennessee	2.29	2.06	0.62	76	93
44. Texas	6.95	6.46	1.52	62	95

TABLE 6.32 SPACE IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, BY STATE, 1975
(Continued)

	Space (million square feet)			Students Served by "Short" Libraries	Space
	Indicated	Actual	Shortage	(Percent)	Index
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
45. Utah	1.06	0.80	0.30	82	75
46. Vermont	0.45	0.40	0.10	70	91
47. Virginia	2.69	2.29	0.72	64	87
48. Washington	2.37	1.78	0.71	88	75
49. West Virginia	0.93	0.76	0.34	81	82
50. Wisconsin	2.90	2.70	0.55	76	93
51. Wyoming	0.33	0.18	0.17	80	53

TABLE 6.33 SELECTED ACADEMIC LIBRARIES DISTRIBUTIONS, BY ADEQUACY OF SPACE, 1975

"Adequacy": Space as Percent of Indicated Need	Libraries (Percent) (a)	Students Served (Percent) (b)	Library Staff (Percent) (c)
1. All	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. 140 and More	18.2	6.6	12.1
3. 130-139	3.3	2.2	3.0
4. 120-129	3.6	2.6	5.2
5. 110-119	4.6	2.9	3.8
6. 100-109	5.5	6.7	10.1
7. 90-99	6.3	5.6	7.5
8. 80-89	7.5	8.4	10.3
9. 70-79	7.5	9.7	11.2
10. 60-69	8.1	10.3	10.3
11. 50-59	8.0	11.2	9.8
12. 40-49	7.3	9.1	6.7
13. 30-39	6.3	9.6	4.8
14. 20-29	4.6	7.6	3.4
15. 10-19	2.5	4.2	1.2
16. Less than 10	6.5	3.4	0.4

	University		Four-Year		Two-Year	
	Libraries (d) (%)	Students (e)	Libraries (f) (%)	Students (g)	Libraries (h) (%)	Students (i)
17. All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18. 140 and more	5.4	3.7	21.9	10.2	14.7	4.4
19. 130-139	3.6	2.0	3.8	2.8	2.6	1.5
20. 120-129	4.8	4.5	4.3	2.3	2.4	1.4
21. 110-119	4.2	3.2	5.5	3.8	3.3	1.7
22. 100-109	10.1	11.3	5.8	7.4	4.5	2.0
23. 90-99	6.5	5.5	7.5	8.0	4.6	2.6
24. 80-89	11.9	12.8	8.0	8.3	6.0	5.1
25. 70-79	13.7	17.0	7.8	9.5	6.2	4.1
26. 60-69	11.9	15.4	7.4	10.1	8.5	6.4
27. 50-59	11.3	12.4	7.6	11.8	8.0	9.6
28. 40-49	6.0	7.2	5.5	7.5	10.1	12.4
29. 30-39	2.4	1.1	4.5	8.8	9.6	17.4
30. 20-29	3.0	3.1	2.8	4.4	7.6	15.0
31. 10-19	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	5.3	11.5
32. Less than 10	0.6	0.3	8.6	3.0	4.4	6.5

N.B. This table may be read as follows: Of all the academic libraries in the country, 18.2% had space 40% (or more) above indicated need; (from Col.(b)) those libraries served 6.6% of the students; and (Col.(c)) those academic libraries had 12.1% of all academic library staff.

TABLE 6.34 HOURS OF SERVICE IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, NATIONAL SUMMARY, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION SERVED, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Libraries Open Less Than Sixty Hours Per Week	459	0	193	266
2. Students Served by Libraries Open Less Than Sixty Hours per Week (%)	5	0	4	12
3. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Open Less Than 100 Hours Per Week (%)	73	57	91	na
4. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Open Less Than 100 Hours Per Week (%)	81	56	90	99
5. Hours Open Per Week for Average Library a/	74	97	78	63
6. Hours Library Service Accessible to Average Student b/	82	99	84	67
7. Average Hours Collection Materials Are Available c/	90	97	86	66
8. Index of Student Access d/	137	165	140	112
9. Collection not Accessible as Much as Sixty Hours (millions)	16.0	0	9.7	6.3
10. Average Collection Availability Per Student e/	766	2,286	354	51
11. Incremental Budget to Keep All Academic Libraries Open At Least 60 Hours Per Week (million)	$8.01	0	$3.03	$4.98
12. Further Incremental Budget (in addition to 11) to Keep All University Libraries Open at Least 100 Hours Per Week (millions)	$9.15	$9.15	na	na

a/ Sum of hours open by individual libraries, divided by number of academic libraries.
b/ Average of the hours open, weighted by the number of students.
c/ Average of the hours open, weighted by the size of collection.
d/ Line 6 divided by 60.
e/ "Collection availability" = size of collection x hours of service per week, in millions; average collection availability per student is average collection availability, weighted by enrollment.

TABLE 6.35 HOURS OF SERVICE IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, BY TYPE, 1975

	Universities (a)	Four-Year (b)	Two-Year (c)
1. Libraries Open Less Than Sixty Hours Per Week	0	14	191
2. Students Served by Libraries Open Less Than Sixty Hours per Week (%)	0	3	11
3. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Open Less Than 100 Hours Per Week (%)	51	92	na
4. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Open Less Than 100 Hours Per Week (%)	52	93	99
5. Hours Open Per Week for Average Library a/	98	82	64
6. Hours Library Service Accessible to Average Student b/	100	85	67
7. Average Hours Collection Materials Are Available c/	99	86	66
8. Index of Student Access d/	167	142	112
9. Collection not Accessible as Much as Sixty Hours (millions)	0	3.1	5.1
10. Average Collection Availability Per Student e/	2323	448	51
11. Incremental Budget to Keep All Academic Libraries Open At Least 60 Hours Per Week (million)	0	$0.87	$3.92
12. Further Incremental Budget (in addition to (11) to Keep All University Libraries Open at Least 100 Hours Per Week (million)	$4.72	na	na

a/ Sum of hours open by individual libraries, divided by number of academic libraries.
b/ Average of the hours open, weighted by the number of students.
c/ Average of the hours open, weighted by the size of collection.
d/ Line 6 divided by 60.
e/ "Collection availability" = size of collection x hours of service per week, in millions; average collection availability per student is average collection availability, weighted by enrollment.

TABLE 6.36 HOURS OF SERVICE IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, BY TYPE, 1975

	Universities (a)	Four-Year (b)	Two-Year (c)
1. Libraries Open Less than Sixty Hours Per Week	0	179	75
2. Students Served by Libraries Open Less Than Sixty Hours Per Week (%)	0	6	32
3. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Open Less Than 100 Hours Per Week (%)	68	89	na
4. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Open Less Than 100 Hours Per Week (%)	67	86	100
5. Hours Open Per Week for Average Library a/	96	77	60
6. Hours Library Service Accessible to Average Student b/	96	83	63
7. Average Hours Collection Materials Are Available c/	94	86	66
8. Index of Student Access d/	160	138	105
9. Collection Not Accessible as Much as Sixty Hours (millions)	0	6.7	1.1
10. Average Collection Availability Per Student e/	2,182	174	29
11. Incremental Budget to Keep all Academic Libraries Open at Least 60 Hours Per Week (million)	0	$2.15	$1.06
12. Further Incremental Budget (in addition to 11) to keep all University Libraries Open at Least 100 hours per week (million)	$4.43	na	na

a/ Sum of hours open by individual libraries, divided by number of academic libraries.

b/ Average of the hours open, weighted by the number of students.

c/ Average of the hours open, weighted by the size of collection.

d/ Line 6 divided by 60.

e/ "Collection availability" = size of collection x hours of service per week, in millions; average collection availability per student is average collection availability, weighted by enrollment.

TABLE 6.37 HOURS OF SERVICE IN TWO-YEAR COLLEGE LIBRARIES, BY ENROLLMENT SIZE CLASS, 1975

	20,000 and More (a)	10,000-19,999 (b)	1,000-9,999 (c)	999 and Less (d)
1. Libraries Open Less than 60 Hours Per Week	0	5	103	158
2. Students Served by Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week (%)	0	7	13	35
3. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Open Less Than 100 Hours Per Week	100	100	99	100
4. Hours Open Per Week for Average Library a/	74	68	65	59
5. Hours Library Service Accessible to Average Student b/	74	68	66	60
6. Average Hours Collection Materials Are Available c/	76	68	66	63
7. Index of Student Access d/	123	113	110	100
8. Collection Not Accessible as Much as 60 Hours (millions)	0	0.3	3.4	2.5
9. Average Collection Availability Per Student e/	137	68	36	14
10. Incremental Budget to Keep all Academic Libraries Open at Least 60 Hours Per Week (million)	0	$1.8	$1.1	$2.1

a/ Sum of hours open by individual libraries, divided by number of academic libraries.

b/ Average of the hours open, weighted by the number of students.

c/ Average of the hours open, weighted by the size of collection.

d/ Line 5 divided by 60.

e/ "Collection availability" = size of collection x hours of service per week, in millions; average collection availability per student is average collection availability, weighted by enrollment.

TABLE 6.38 DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARIES AND STUDENTS, BY HOURS OF SERVICE, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, 1975

	Libraries (Percent) (a)	Students		Cost to Increase to Sixty Hours (million) (d)
		Percent (b)	Cumulative Percent (c)	
Universities				
144 hours & more	1.3	1.7	1.7	$0
138-143	0.0	0.0	1.7	0
132-137	0.6	0.9	2.6	0
126-131	0.0	0.0	2.6	0
120-125	1.3	0.6	3.2	0
114-119	0.6	0.3	3.5	0
108-113	10.7	15.0	18.4	0
102-107	15.1	17.3	35.7	0
96-101	29.6	31.1	66.8	0
90-95	18.9	14.7	81.5	0
84-89	11.9	10.6	92.1	0
78-83	6.3	5.4	97.5	0
72-77	1.3	1.2	98.7	0
66-71	2.5	1.3	100.0	0
Four-Year Colleges				
90 hours & more	23.6	32.9	32.9	0
84-89	13.9	22.2	55.2	0
78-83	17.7	19.4	74.5	0
72-77	16.3	12.7	87.3	0
66-71	9.2	4.4	91.7	0
60-65	7.5	4.7	96.4	0
54-59	3.3	1.0	97.4	$0.15
48-53	2.9	1.8	99.1	0.75
42-27	1.6	0.3	99.4	0.25
36-41	2.1	0.3	99.8	0.31
30-35	0.9	*	99.8	0.13
Less than 30	1.0	0.2	100.0	1.45
TOTAL				$3.03

* = Less than 0.05%.

TABLE 6.38 -- Continued

	Libraries (Percent) (a)	Students Percent (b)	Students Cumulative Percent (c)	Cost to Increase to Sixty Hours (million) (d)
Two-Year Colleges				
78 hours & more	6.0	9.9	9.9	$0
72-77	11.2	21.1	31.0	0
66-71	21.6	28.8	59.9	0
60-65	36.7	28.4	88.3	0
54-59	11.0	6.1	94.4	$0.47
48-53	5.1	2.6	96.9	0.62
42-47	4.0	2.0	98.9	0.99
36-41	2.6	0.5	99.4	0.44
30-35	0.6	0.1	99.5	0.18
Less than 30	1.3	0.5	100.0	2.28
TOTAL				$4.98

N.B. This table may be read as follows: (from the 1st line) Of all university libraries, 1.3% reported they were open 144 hours per week or more; those libraries served 1.7% of university students. From 48-53 hours line under four-year colleges, 2.9% of four-year colleges reported they were open 48 hours per week to 53 hours per week, they served 1.8% of four-year college students, and the extra cost to keep those libraries open 60 hours per week is estimated at $750 thousand; in all 99.1% of four-year college students have access to libraries open 48 hours per week or more.

TABLE 6.39 HOURS OF SERVICE IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, BY STATE, 1975

	Hours Library Service per Student [a] (a)	Students Served by Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours per Week (%) (b)	Incremental Budget Need [b] (c)
1. Alabama	78	2	$ 19.9
2. Alaska	79	0	0
3. Arizona	83	0	0
4. Arkansas	82	6	11.1
5. California	76	5	1985.0
6. Colorado	87	1	3.5
7. Connecticut	79	15	404.5
8. Delaware	68	14	12.5
9. District of Columbia	92	0	2.8
10. Florida	85	2	102.8
11. Georgia	84	1	45.8
12. Hawaii	79	23	112.5
13. Idaho	85	4	1.5
14. Illinois	80	5	179.4
15. Indiana	88	4	86.8
16. Iowa	90	9	118.6
17. Kansas	84	8	28.1
18. Kentucky	86	0	14.8
19. Louisiana	90	1	4.8

[a] Average hours per week library service is accessible per student.

[b] Estimated budget, in thousands, based on marginal costs for skeleton staff during incremental hours, to enable academic libraries to now open less than 60 hours to extend service to 60 hours per week.

TABLE 6.39 HOURS OF SERVICE IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, BY STATE, 1975
continued

	Hours Library Service per Student [a] (a)	Students Served by Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours per Week (%) (b)	Incremental Budget Need [b] (c)
20. Maine	86	5	$ 17.5
21. Maryland	80	4	109.3
22. Massachusetts	83	8	332.0
23. Michigan	84	6	170.4
24. Minnesota	89	5	96.2
25. Mississippi	79	3	46.4
26. Missouri	84	2	83.4
27. Montana	77	11	21.1
28. Nebraska	85	11	347.9
29. Nevada	74	1	0
30. New Hampshire	84	9	119.1
31. New Jersey	81	6	84.3
32. New Mexico	92	2	20.1
33. New York	76	13	1495.5
34. North Carolina	83	1	8.7
35. North Dakota	79	4	2.5
36. Ohio	96	4	234.5
37. Oklahoma	89	3	22.3
38. Oregon	80	6	49.0
39. Pennsylvania	86	8	385.8

TABLE 6.39 HOURS OF SERVICE IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, BY STATE, 1975
continued

	Hours Library Service per Student [a] (a)	Students Served by Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours per Week (%) (b)	Incremental Budget Need [b] (c)
40. Rhode Island	85	4	$ 685.1
41. South Carolina	81	0	0
42. South Dakota	81	8	59.1
43. Tennessee	86	0	6.7
44. Texas	85	1	23.4
45. Utah	90	5	4.7
46. Vermont	98	0	0
47. Virginia	85	0	11.7
48. Washington	79	9	70.5
49. West Virginia	84	2	35.5
50. Wisconsin	95	5	280.4
51. Wyoming	78	39	47.3

TABLE 6.40 OPERATING EXPENDITURES OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, NATIONAL SUMMARY, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION SERVED, 1975

		Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1.	Operating Expenditures Expected (million)	$1,634	$704	$686	$245
2.	Operating Expenditures, Actual (million)	$1,071	$428	$483	$160
3.	Shortfall in Expenditures (millions)	$621	$287	$237	$98
4.	Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	75	94	74	74
5.	Students Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	85	96	81	81
6.	Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	86	95	81	81
7.	Professional Staff in Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	80	92	75	72
8.	Operating Expenditure Index a/	66	61	70	65
9.	Shortfall on a Per-Student Basis b/	$71	$112	$70	$35
10.	Expenditures Fulfillment Index c/	62	59	65	60

a/ Line 2 divided by Line 1, expressed as a percentage.

b/ Shortfall as average over the students enrolled in institutions having shortfalls in library expenditures for operations.

c/ 100[1-(3)/(1)]

Table 6.41 OPERATING EXPENDITURES OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, 1975 & 1963

		1975 a	1963 b	% Change c
1.	Number of Libraries[a]	3,026	2,075	46
2.	Students Served (Millions)	10.2	4.3	135
3.	Operating Expenditures, Total (Million)	1,071	213	403
4.	Identified Gaps (Million)	621	100	521
5.	Operating Expenditures (3) as percentage of (3+4)[b]	63	68	-7
6.	Percentage of all Academic Libraries not meeting indicated expenditures	77	55	40
	Four-Year Institutions[c]			
7.	Number of Institutions	1,745	1,484	18
8.	Operating Expenditures (Million)	483	201.4	140
9.	Gaps (Million)	237	92.5	156
10.	Operating Expenditures (8) as percentage of (8+9)[b]	67	69	-3
11.	Percentage of Libraries not meeting indicated expenditures	77	54	43
	Two-Year Institutions			
12.	Number of Institutions	1,121	591	90
13.	Operating Expenditures (Million)	160	11.6	1,279
14.	Gaps (Million)	98	7.5	1,207
15.	Operating Expenditures (13) as percentage of (13+14)[b]	62	61	1
16.	Percentage of Libraries not meeting indicated expenditures	76	57	33

[a] For 1975, includes universities, not analyzed below.

[b] This approximates, but is not identical to, the "Expenditures Fulfillment Index"; this variant is used for comparison with available 1963 data.

[c] For 1963, includes universities.

TABLE 6.42 OPERATING EXPENDITURES OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1975

	Universities	Four-Year	Two-Year
1. Operating Expenditures Expected (millions)	$467	$431	$232
2. Operating Expenditures, Actual (millions)	$271	$306	$152
3. Shortfall in Expenditures (millions)	$201	$143	$ 92
4. Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	97	74	74
5. Students Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	97	80	81
6. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	97	81	81
7. Professional Staff in Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	95	76	72
8. Operating Expenditure Index a/	58	71	66
9. Shortfall on a Per Student Basis b/	$105	$ 66	$ 34
10. Expenditures Fulfillment Index c/	57	67	60

a/ Line 2 divided by Line 1, expressed as a percentage.
b/ Shortfall as average over the students enrolled in institutions having shortfalls in library expenditures for operations.
c/ 100/1-(3)/(1)/

TABLE 6.43 OPERATING EXPENDITURES OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES BY ENROLLMENT SIZE CLASS, 1975

	20,000 or More	10,000-19,999	1,000-9,999
1. Operating Expenditures Expected (millions)	$407	$162	$135
2. Operating Expenditures, Actual (millions)	$230	$101	$ 97
3. Shortfall in Expenditures (millions)	$178	$ 61	$ 48
4. Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	96	98	88
5. Students Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	97	99	87
6. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	98	99	81
7. Professional Staff in Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	97	99	73
8. Operating Expenditure Index a/	56	62	72
9. Shortfall on a Per Student Basis b/	$115	$ 92	$134
10. Expenditures Fulfillment Index c/	56	62	65

a/ Line 2 divided by Line 1, expressed as a percentage.
b/ Shortfall as average over the students enrolled in institutions having shortfalls in library expenditures for operations.
c/ $100/\underline{1}-(3)/(1)/$

TABLE 6.44 OPERATING EXPENDITURES OF FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE LIBRARIES, BY ENROLLMENT SIZE CLASS, 1975

	20,000 or More (a)	10,000-19,999 (b)	1,000-9,999 (c)	Less than 1,000 (d)
1. Operating Expenditures Expected (millions)	$57	$119	$411	$ 98
2. Operating Expenditures, Actual (millions)	$40	$ 88	$292	$ 64
3. Shortfall in Expenditures (millions)	$18	$ 34	$141	$ 44
4. Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	94	85	79	68
5. Students Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	95	84	78	77
6. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	95	85	79	78
7. Professional Staff in Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	96	81	74	64
8. Operating Expenditure Index a/	70	73	71	65
9. Shortfall on a Per Student Basis b/	$41	$ 47	$ 74	$147
10. Expenditures Fulfillment Index c/	69	71	66	55

a/ Line 2 divided by Line 1., expressed as a percentage.
b/ Shortfall as average over the students enrolled in institutions having shortfalls in library expenditures for operations.
c/ 100/1-(3)/(1)/

TABLE 6.45 OPERATING EXPENDITURES OF TWO-YEAR COLLEGE LIBRARIES, BY ENROLLMENT SIZE CLASS, 1975

	20,000 or More (a)	10,000-19,999 (b)	1,000-9,999 (c)	Less than 1,000 (d)
1. Operating Expenditures Expected (millions)	$12.7	$58.0	$148.4	$25.8
2. Operating Expenditures, Actual (millions)	$ 7.6	$30.6	$102.9	$19.0
3. Shortfall in Expenditures (millions)	$ 6.6	$28.3	$ 53.8	$ 8.9
4. Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	70	93	75	71
5. Students Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	69	92	78	72
6. Faculty in Institutions Served by Livraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	57	93	81	75
7. Professional Staff in Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	56	89	71	65
8. Operating Expenditure Index a/	60	53	69	74
9. Shortfall on a Per Student Basis b/	$37	$32	$ 34	$57
10. Expenditures Fulfillment Index c/	48	51	64	66

a/ Line 2 divided by Line 1, expressed as a percentage.
b/ Shortfall as average over the students enrolled in institutions having shortfalls in library expenditures for operations.
c/ 100/1-(3)/(1)/

TABLE 6.46 OPERATING EXPENDITURES OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, BY STATE, 1975

	Operating Expenditures in Millions			Students Served by "under supported" Libraries (%)
	Expected (a)	Actual (b)	Shortfall (c)	
1. Alabama	$ 22.1	$ 12.7	$ 9.9	85
2. Alaska	3.9	1.6	2.3	100
3. Arizona	17.2	10.8	6.5	98
4. Arkansas	9.3	6.2	3.6	64
5. California	193.9	129.7	71.2	88
6. Colorado	28.3	13.9	14.6	97
7. Connecticut	22.1	18.9	4.8	81
8. Delaware	4.5	3.0	1.8	81
9. District of Columbia	20.2	11.9	8.4	99
10. Florida	45.7	30.1	16.6	85
11. Georgia	28.5	20.5	8.8	70
12. Hawaii	7.0	5.1	2.3	86
13. Idaho	5.2	3.9	1.4	85
14. Illinois	85.2	60.0	28.0	83
15. Indiana	37.6	22.6	15.4	92
16. Iowa	24.4	14.0	10.8	95
17. Kansas	16.9	10.5	7.0	92
18. Kentucky	20.6	12.8	8.5	90
19. Louisiana	21.0	13.2	8.1	90
20. Maine	6.5	4.1	2.5	94

TABLE 6.46 OPERATING EXPENDITURES OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, BY STATE, 1975
continued

	Operating Expenditures in Millions			Students Served by "under supported" Libraries (%)
	Expected (a)	Actual (b)	Shortfall (c)	
21. Maryland	$ 35.6	$ 22.9	$ 14.1	73
22. Massachusetts	70.4	48.9	23.2	85
23. Michigan	68.2	39.9	30.9	84
24. Minnesota	31.3	18.6	13.7	81
25. Mississippi	13.7	7.4	6.4	95
26. Missouri	34.0	19.7	15.2	89
27. Montana	4.3	2.6	1.7	98
28. Nebraska	11.6	7.4	6.4	95
29. Nevada	2.5	2.7	0.4	58
30. New Hampshire	7.6	6.1	1.6	87
31. New Jersey	38.7	29.9	11.3	82
32. New Mexico	7.5	7.1	0.9	38
33. New York	193.5	114.5	82.3	93
34. North Carolina	45.9	32.7	14.7	68
35. North Dakota	4.7	3.2	1.6	93
36. Ohio	62.3	41.0	22.9	88
37. Oklahoma	14.4	9.5	5.2	73
38. Oregon	18.5	12.2	7.1	83
39. Pennsylvania	79.1	54.7	29.7	89
40. Rhode Island	9.6	6.4	3.3	86
41. South Carolina	18.3	13.1	6.5	79
42. South Dakota	4.6	2.7	1.9	100

TABLE 6.46 OPERATING EXPENDITURES OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, BY STATE, 1975
continued

	Operating Expenditures in Millions			Students Served by "under supported" Libraries (%)
	Expected (a)	Actual (b)	Shortfall (c)	
43. Tennessee	$ 27.5	$ 19.1	$ 11.9	76
44. Texas	78.5	55.6	28.6	77
45. Utah	13.2	5.4	7.8	100
46. Vermont	5.8	4.0	1.9	98
47. Virginia	28.3	24.2	6.7	58
48. Washington	31.2	22.8	9.5	77
49. West Virginia	7.9	6.4	1.9	71
50. Wisconsin	42.7	23.4	19.7	96
51. Wyoming	3.1	1.8	1.4	96

7. NATIONAL NEEDS AND STATE CHALLENGES

This inquiry is an empirical investigation, and the detailed statistics are its primary product comprising a data bank for intensive and extensive further use by many. Nevertheless, some immediate, direct implications of the data are apparent. These inferences by the author are offered for consideration as working hypotheses or draft proposals.

Nationwide Needs

First and foremost, U.S. public, public school, and academic library programs need significantly greater resources than they received in 1975. The magnitude of the gaps identified overwhelms the legitimate reservations about definitions, consistency of reporting and the precision of the particular yardsticks used. Gaps are widespread, geographically and otherwise.

A corollary to the obvious need for a new level of financial support is a need for greater responsiveness to the public by:

- Defining goals, programs, and resource needs for each type of library in terms of specific publics' expressed perceptions of their needs and potential opportunities;
- Learning to incorporate community members more fully--or to offer the opportunity for involvement as desired--in the library programs;
- Research into better ways to inform users and potential users of changing information potentials, and into the measurement of user benefits;
- Continued leadership in conceptualizing, and implementing, new ways to share resources and to complement other institutions and programs in mutually beneficial and socially productive relationships.

In brief, creating and sharing a vision of a new role for library and information services seems a common need, nationally. One possible "future" would encompass traditional support to education and scholarship, and join to it vital here-and-now "how to" information services.

Recommendations for the Library Community

Users, professionals, and support staff alike can contribute in practical ways to meeting the national needs, by:

- renewing emphasis on service to the clientele;
- broadening conceptions of the information-dissemination roles of libraries;
- using systematic needs assessments based at least in part on expressed needs to help guide programming;
- seeking out ways to contribute to the larger cycle of knowledge creation, documentation, dissemination, and use, beyond the conventional library functions of storage and retrieval on request;
- better understanding of what libraries accomplish--and what users accomplish with the help of the information services provided;
- continuing improvement and updating of standards, guidelines, and measurement tools;
- on-going operational research in such functions as culling, locating service points, and allocation of resources;
- active participation in national data collections.

Appendix B discusses standards and guidelines and some uses thereof in planning.

Benefits to Other Institutions and Professions

Increasingly, information and research are the life blood of progress in varied fields. Most professions and organizations and many institutions are acting in various ways on that awareness. In many cases, special libraries are the focus of new activity. In others, different organizational formats are

being explored. Such naturally occurring experiments with alternative systems are one of the great potential strengths of decentralized governance in our society. Two exhortations are addressed to the non-library organizations:

A. Information is too important to be taken for granted, and information design deserves leadership participation and periodic renewal;

B. Information experience should be measured, documented and exchanged, so that all can learn from the cumulative experience.

The special library or organizational information system relies on the national libraries, the research libraries, and in many instances, public and other libraries for back-up materials as well as bibliographic and other systems support. The national library movement therefor deserves recognition and political support from all those who use information heavily.

Support in many cases can take the tangible form of participating in library exchange/cooperation arrangements. In any event, frank and full statements of needs and of their relative importance will help in planning emerging national facilities and services.

Challenges for States

Historically, States and municipalities have provided the great bulk of the financial support for public, public school, and academic libraries. The great resource gaps identified pose an obvious major challenge to us all as residents of municipalities and States and of a nation becoming increasingly interdependent in terms of information: how shall we finance the needs of the libraries?

A second challenge is that of practical cooperation. Can we design viable networks based on local independence and control, yet achieve the benefits of reduced unnecessary duplication?

Can we relate library programs to current social goals adopted through political processes, yet continue to serve responsibly and adequately the general needs for learning of all kinds?

Can needs measurement and assessments of benefits become standardized? Can accountability reporting utilizing such results be improved to enable all to know where libraries stand in serving the people?

In remedying the gaps in resources, what priorities should command first attention? The users of some libraries have access to very inadequate resources, while other libraries have moderate gaps (see for illustration Figure VI based on Table 5.8, and other distribution Tables in Chapters 4, 5, and 6). From Figure VI, the point on the solid line opposite the index value of 50 shows that about half of all pupils are served by library/media centers which in 1975 hold 50% or less of their indicated need for print materials.

To what extent should moderate deficiencies be addressed concurrent with the more extreme ones, if funds and management capacities prevent meeting full current needs next year? Two different strategies, for illustration, would result in the hypothetical curves in Figure VI. A policy of increasing each library's holdings over its present level by 10% of the indicated collection needed, or up to the indicated collection (whichever is less) would result in the distribution shown by the "dashed" line ("+10%"), at a national cost of about $460 million. A policy of first bringing the library/media centers not holding as much as 60% of the collection needed by each center up to the 60% level for each would result in a distribution shown by the "dash-dot" line ("60% FLOOR"), at a cost of about

$790 million. For $500 million, a "+11%" policy for adding to public library/media center print collections could be implemented. Similar analysis of one of the recurrent gaps, public school print acquisitions, yields the result that a $100 million annual budget increment could support an acquisitions policy of "+23," or a "45% floor" policy.

Mixed policies, providing some progress for all libraries having gaps, but with greater relative aid for those having larger gaps and/or with a "floor" can also be designed. Balance among the essential resources needed by libraries, and sharing of deficits among the types of libraries, are further aspects of the choice of priorities. These sensitive and potentially divisive issues should be interim ones, as the primary target of early support of the full needs of libraries is achieved.

These challenges are not primarily for libraries in States, but for public administrators and the public. The forthcoming White House Conference on Library and Information Services and the supporting conferences in the states and territories will be a landmark opportunity for fresh initiatives on these and other challenges. The Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, is offered as part of the evidence for designing creative responses.

Appendix A. Methodology of the Inventory

An Inventory of Library Needs to help public administrators and the public to make decisions about the extent of support to library and information services would ideally be based on estimates of benefits: how much difference do the library's services make in people's lives? More precisely, what is the benefit to all of the clientele of adding 5% (say) to the existing budgets--or the loss entailed in falling behind inflation by 5% (say)? Such data would ideally be supplemented by information on the "production functions" for particular library services which would guide the allocation of resources to achieve a balanced, optimum, "mix".

We do not have data of these kinds, so the Inventory could not be developed on that basis in 1975. Yet, it is worth remembering that such judgments, made on indirect and insufficient data, or even on intuitive grounds, are the essence of what we seek from analysis and case histories of good library service and other kinds of appeals concerning library needs.

Short of a marginal benefit-to-cost analysis, an Inventory might usefully be based on systematic, nationwide, assessments of people's estimates of the value of information services received/available, data on people's participation, distributions of delay times for reference requests, the frequency with which people do not receive what they ask for, together with process statistics. Here, some information is developed by some systems, but no national consensus as to significant indicators have been developed. The Gallup study and a limited number of other one-time collections can be cited, but comprehensive and recurring data collection does not yet encompass statistics of these types.

Data is available in suitable form for national analysis on the resources of public libraries, public school library/media centers, and academic libraries.

To use the libraries' resources as an indirect measure of potential benefits from library services, the concept of an "indicator of need" was developed. The indicators of need are yardsticks, derived from experience-based professional library judgment, which indicate the amount of each resource needed to provide adequate library service, on the average, for a given population. Since situations differ among programs which are generally similar, and those differences may affect the resources needed, the indicators of need are statistical yardsticks, not tailored in detail enough to measure quality for a particular library.

Sources of Data

The resources data used was collected by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in its recurring Libraries General Information Surveys (LIBGIS) program. The indicators of need (see Chapter 3) were adapted from existing standards promulgated by professional associations and states. The standards data collection is illustrated in Appendix C, on public library standards. The Advisory Committee to NCLIS for the Inventory project gave substantial advice and guidance to the author, who defined the indicators of need.

Public libraries data was collected for fiscal year 1974 by a sample survey of 1460 libraries from the 8300 public libraries in the nation at the time. The sample was a stratified random selection, designed to provide national, regional, and population size class estimates with acceptable precision for Federal policy use. Similarly, the survey of public school library/media centers covering school year 1973-74, and staff and enrollments for Fall 1974, was based on a stratified random sample of 3500 schools from the universe of 89000 public elementary and secondary schools. The Academic libraries 1975 survey was the basis for the analysis of chapter 6. That survey was conducted in fall 1975 and covered staff data for fall 1975, expenditures and other data for the academic year 1974-75. The sample design, response re-

ceived, and estimated precision of estimates for each survey are included in the NCES reports of the surveys.

The data elements were defined to be comparable from suvey to survey, carrying out the LIBGIS system cencept. Data were reported by individual libraries or library systems. Further detail is shown below, first for the basic resource data, second for data elements entering the computation of indicated needs, third for classification variables, and fourth for derived and ancillary statistics used in the presentation.

Basic resource data

Professional Staff: Number of librarians, media and audiovisual specialists, etc, in full-time equivalents, as reported. For public school library/media centers, qualified by "certified". For academic libraries, includes contributed services professional staff.

Support Staff: Technical, clerical, and other supporting staff, excluding custodial and maintenance staff. For academic libraries, the full-time equivalent of student assistants working on an hourly basis, reported separately, have been combined with support staff in regular positions.

Print Collections: Number of volumes of bookstock and bound peridicals, plus titles of book and periodicals in all types of microforms. For academic libraries, print and nonprint collections are combined.

Nonprint Collections: Number of titles of all audiovisual materials, and of all other materials (flat pictures, games, maps, charts, study print sets, multi-media kits, etc.). For academic libraries print and nonprint collections are combined.

Print Acquisitions: Number of volumes and volume equivalents added during the year of print materials identified under print collections.

Nonprint Acquisitions: Number of titles added during the year of nonprint materials identified under nonprint collections. For Academic libraries, print acquisitions and nonprint acquisitions are combined.

Space: Net area in square feet assigned, excluding custodial, mechanical, and general access areas.

Hours of Service: Total hours open for typical week.

Operating Expenditures: For public libraries, total expenditure, less capital outlay for sites, buildings, remodeling, purchase of initial bookstock for new/expanded buildings, purchase of new vehicles, etc. For public school library/media centers, total expenditures, and, for comparison to indicator, total expenditures less salaries and wages. For academic libraries,total library operation expenditures.

Data elements used in calculating indicated needs

Population: As of 1970 Census, entered in public libraries tapes by NCES.

Pupil Enrollment: Membership on or about October 1, 1974, reported on Public School Library/Media center survey.

Full-time Equivalent Students: From NCES Higher Education General Information Surveys.

Full-time Equivalent Faculty: From NCES Higher Education General Information Surveys.

Fields Taught: Undergraduate major, Masters if no higher degree, Masters if also offer higher degree, sixth year specialist degree, Doctoral: From NCES Higher Education General Informa- Surveys.

General and Educational Expenditures: From NCES Higher Education General Information Surveys.

Classification Variables

Size Classes: Population size, or enrollment size (sources as indicated above).

Urbanization: "Urban" or the central county or county equivalent of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSAs); "suburbs," or the peripheral counties included in SMSAs; and non-metropolitan including all cities, towns, and rural area outside SMSAs. Codes were entered in Public Libraries tape as received from NCES.

Region: Four Regions customarily used in census releases. Codes were entered in Publis Libraries and Public School Library/Media Center tapes as received from NCES.

State: As reported. For academic libraries, classification is by physical location, whereas some analyses use location of institution headquarters and use a separate class for U.S. service institutions.

Level of School: Elementary and combined, or Secondary, coded on tape as received, based on reported grade span of the school.

Type of Institution: University, four-year college, two-year college, coded on tape as received, based on Education Directory: Higher Education information collections.

Control: Public or Private, coded on tape as received, based on Education Directory: Higher Education information collections.

Indexes: Indexes described in the next section are also used as classification variables, usually by deciles of the Index Number which typically ranges from 0 to 140.

Derived and Ancillary Statistics

Indicated Needs: For each library, the indicated need for each resource was computed, according to the definitions of Exhibits A-E.

Indexes: For each library, an Index for each resource was computed as the ratio of the resource amount to the indicated need for that resource, as a percentage.

Resource Gap or Shortage: The indicated need for a particular resource by a library less the actual amount, if the actual is smaller than indicated. If not, the gap or shortage is zero.

Nonprint to Total Acquisitions Ratio: The ratio of reported nonprint acquisitions to the sum of reported print and nonprint acquisitions.

Salary and Wages (excluding Plant Operation and Maintenance Staff): As reported; For academic libraries, fringe benefits and wages of students serving on an hourly basis, charged to the library, have been included.

Expenditures for Books, Periodicals, and Microforms: As reported; Instructions are to relate expenditures to the corresponding physical additions to collection during the year.

Expenditures for Audiovisual and Other: As reported; instructions are to relate expenditures to the corresponding physical additions to collection during the year.

Circulation: Direct circulation of all materials to library users, as reported.

Interlibrary Loans Provided to Other Libraries: As reported.

Interlibrary Loans Received from Other Libraries: As reported.

State and Federal Receipts Per Capita: Receipts as reported by public libraries, related to population(indicated earlier).

Classroom Teachers: As reported by public school library/media centers.

Graduate Students: As collected by NCES in Higher Education General Information Surveys.

Circulation Per Capita: Circulation as reported, divided by population for public libraries, and by enrollments for public school library/media centers and academic libraries.

Data Processing

Reports by individual libraries to NCES in each of the three surveys were processed by contractors to NCES. The processing steps include editing for completeness and for reported values within tolerance limits; follow-ups with sample libraries in the event of item nonresponse, or edit failure; putting the raw data on computer tape;

preparing tables to NCES specifications; and providing documentation of survey operations and of the data tape produced.

The Inventory project used data tapes on the three surveys, purchased from NCES. The tape documentation proved in these instances to be incomplete in some respects and ambiguous in others. NCES has produced tapes for sale for only a short time, and with respect to library tapes, these may have been the very first purchases of survey data tapes for external use. The wealth of information available through different analytic cross-classifications of individual library data is potentially valuable to the library community, so more extensive use of library survey data tapes may reasonably be anticipated.

The Inventory project's experience is cited as a precaution to prospective users of tapes that to insure efficient use of library data tapes, it is essential to obtain fully interpreted documentation and assured reference access to a systems analyst thoroughly familiar with the specifications and their execution.

Ocean Data Systems, Inc., of Rockville, Maryland, processed the data tapes in their computer facility in Albany. In the case of the analyses for academic libraries, data from other Higher Education surveys, also sponsored by NCES, were needed: enrollments, faculty, major fields offered, and general and educational expenditures. These were purchased from NCES on an auxiliary tape, which ODSI merged with the academic libraries tape for Inventory analysis.

The data processing included computation of the derived statistics and tabulation of both reported and derived data in several hundred tables.

Analysis

As a source book, the major emphasis is on the presentation of the data heretofore described, both nationally and by pertinent classification groups. A modest amount of analysis has been included, foremost the obvious step of translating gaps (differences between needs and resources for individual libraries) into dollar terms. Other analytic concepts introduced include some descriptors of collections and acquisitions behavior, "Fulfillment Indexes" and distributions of clientele served by degree of adequacy of resources.

Derived measures presented in Chapter 6 which relate to adequacy of collections and the dynamics of improvement in collections are listed and defined below.

Collection Renewal Interval, the period in years over which acquisitions if continued at the current rate would cumulatively equal the present collection, is derived as the ratio of collection volumes to acquisition volumes for the year.

Collection Availability Indicator is intended to gauge the access to library collections which the individual user has, considering both the size of collection and the number of hours per week the library is open. The Indicator is defined as the collection size in volumes multiplied by hours open per week, divided by one million.

Collection Gap or Shortage is a particular example of the resource gap statistic, defined earlier as the difference between need and actual (unless actual exceeds need) for an individual library. For any group of libraries, the collection gap is the sum of individual gaps.

Collection Fulfillment Index is defined as $100[1 - (G)/(N)]$ where G is the group's collection gap and N is the total collections needs of the group of libraries.

This Index emphasizes the "fulfillment" needed to bring all libraries up to the indicated level.

All of these concepts are applicable to analysis of groups of libraries of any type.

The Fulfillment Index concept applies to each of the resources studied. It complements the simple Resource Index which emphasizes total resources, without regard for their distribution among libraries. The Fulfillment Indexes give a better indication of the job to be done to achieve the indicated needs levels for all libraries. As in the example cited earlier for collections, the Fulfillment Index for any resource is defined by $100[1 - (G)/(N)]$, where G is the sum of gaps or shortages in the particular resource, and N is the sum of the corresponding needs.

Costs to fill shortages have been derived from data reported by the libraries themselves, in lieu of using external data sources. In general, the principle has been to use the reported expenditures in relation to reported staff, or to reported acquisitions, as an imputed average cost factor which then was applied as a multiplier to the gap for that library. These computations were not regarded as reliable measures for individual libraries,as being subject to great variability attributable to such chance occurrences as which positions were vacant at the reporting period, for example. To the extent that such factors balance out in the nation, and even in a summary class for a type of institution or urbanization group, summary data may be accepted as a useful indicator. As a further caution, the totals were constrained to approximate the general average unit cost in the reported base year for the particular resource.

In the case of deficits in hours of service, a unit cost equal to two-thirds the average staff cost per hour was used as an arbitrary measure. This is based on the

assumption that overhead staff would not be increased by moderate extensions of hours, and the marginal hours would require somewhat less than average staffing for operations.

For acquisitions of library materials, and for the one-time costs to bring collections up to "needs," the estimation procedure described above results in a conservative estimate. To the extent that libraries acquired materials free or at reduced costs in the base year, the average cost per unit understates the average which would be experienced in an expanded procurement.

All cost data are expressed in prices as of the base period reported: 1974 for public libraries and public schools, 1975 for colleges and universities.

This Inventory of Library Needs emphasizes impacts on clients. Statistics are reported in several areas on the proportion of all clients who are served by libraries not having as much of a particular resource as the indicated need. Distributions of the numbers of libraries and number of users by deciles of the Resource Index have been shown consistently. The smaller percentages and the values for the lower Index values may properly be used with caution. Some 0-10% Index entries may be the result of item nonresponses which were not properly identified in survey processing, for example.

Finally, recognizing the cautionary note just sounded, the data presented herein may be helpful in analyzing the impact on library users of alternative possible changes in funding. The "Lorenz curve" shown in Figure VI and the hypothetical changes to that curve which could result from two different funding provisions exemplify one suggestive type of policy analysis based on this data. See Chapter 7 for discussion of the example.

Appendix B. Standards and Indicators of Needs Within the Changing Context of Library Service

Statements of standards developed recently in the states reflect a number of professional concerns which go beyond the awareness of needing to build up basic resources. Many librarians, in philosophy and practice, approach the task of building better service by emphasizing qualitative guidelines, long term comprehensive plans, library service in the context of social action programs, and cooperative or networking systems. This appendix reviews a few of these comparatively recent thrusts in information service.

Many professionals are uncomfortable with quantified standards of the traditional type--so many volumes per user, and so forth--and yet are conscious of the need for accountability. Are libraries serving local needs? Are local libraries and systems developing in directions generally considered in the profession to be progressive? There is a common recognition, based on recent intensive examination of the related issues of standards, evaluation, and measurement, that the assessment problem is complex and needed techniques must evolve.

Using the methods of experimental research to identify community information needs and measure the library's performance in meeting them is a fairly new concept in the library field. The proponents of such studies recognize and emphasize that getting definitive results will take a long time. In the meantime, how are librarians, and library-users, to evaluate their institutions? Standards have been under fire for being subjectively established, not taking local conditions and needs into account, and not reflecting growth in interlibrary cooperation. It is said that they are based on an outmoded conception of library services and penalize small struggling libraries while encouraging flourishing libraries to become self-satisfied. Some responsible leaders advocate

abandoning the whole idea of "standards" in favor of a set of goals and guidelines. These would be only a temporary solution, until we can devise "tools which will help. . . analyze a situation, set objectives, make decisions and evaluate achievements." 1/

Perhaps partly in response to such discussions, but also on their own initiative, many states do appear to be moving in this direction. In 1973 the Rhode Island Library Association membership refused to revise the 1965 quantitative standards and issued a more permissive set of guidelines instead. Many states are currently engaged in updating or rewriting standards. Michigan is now re-evaluating the concept of standards and conducting a needs assessment. New Mexico's Five Year Program, an attempt to substitute other measures for inputs alone, is being revised. North Carolina, Nebraska, Massachusetts and Iowa are also currently formulating standards.

Nationally, the Public Library Association is working in the direction of empirically-based performance standards. In lieu of judgment-based standards of resources required, PLA looks toward measuring the services delivered to the library's clientele, and the activities performed to deliver the services, and their costs. PLA has planned a research project to begin the development of such performance measures by field work with a limited number of public libraries serving varied constituencies.

Although standards continue to have an important role, for measuring overall progress and establishing eligibility for state aid, many professionals also want other kinds of yardsticks for planning and evaluation. Librarians have always known that having books on the shelf and a person on duty behind the desk does not guarantee adequate service. Public librarians in particular are keenly aware of the changing and often unarticulated needs of their

1/ Ralph Blasingame and Mary Jo Lynch. Design for Diversity: Alternatives to Standards for Public Libraries, PLA, April, 1974.

clientele, whether rural, suburban or urban. Clearly the needs as well as the resources must be clarified. Discrete, achievable goals must be selected among all those that librarians would like to satisfy. No library can provide all things for all people--this becomes increasingly obvious in periods of more and more severe scrutiny of support for libraries and other educational institutions.

Two strategies for dealing with the slowed growth in support, or even budgetary retrenchments, in the face of great gaps in service, appear in the documents published in the states. One is to specify objectives for the library within the context of local social and economic needs. This view focuses library activities; it limits the weight on building up an ever larger fund of accessible information, and stresses instead using the library as a tool in attacking social problems. It is a user-centered rather than materials-centered concept of a library's role. The second strategy emphasizes building networks (both geographical and type, as in academic/general public) for sharing information resources, in order to reduce duplication in collections and the isolation of one community from another.

Identifying Socio-economic Problems for Program Emphasis

Some of the most interesting long range planning for information services is going on in states with great observable gaps in service. West Virginia, for example, has many areas with no library service. For planning purposes the state has been restructured into eleven regional districts, each to have a central library. A needs assessment resulted in three goals: a) to provide 100% public library coverage by 1977; b) to improve existing libraries and, c) to extend the quality of services of libraries. Specific

objectives supplement each goal. For the goal of improving existing libraries, five levels of library services are differentiated, based on the resources and economic characteristics of the area. Therefore, goals are set in a realistic appraisal of each county's situation. Levels of expectation range from achievement of ALA standards for first-order libraries to new sharing of mobile services for fifth-order counties which now have no library services. Obligations of the State Library Commission to provide support services are clearly delineated in the plan.

Under the goal of extending quality of service, special programs are provided for three groups--the elderly, the rural poor, and the disadvantaged, in all locations. Library services for the blind are also projected for a five year period. Each objective is supplemented by a program outline, usually without measurable criteria for accomplishment. For example, "Provide for training and meaningful part-time employment for those 65 and over, in communities with newly established libraries."

New Mexico also identifies target groups for intensified services. In presenting the case for programs directed at specific client groups, the authors of the Five Year Program observe that the library profession has tried too long to serve all patrons equally. This task not only cannot be done well, it has inhumane consequences: equating the concerns of a hobbyist, for example, with those of a hungry child. New Mexico's target groups are the unemployed, business and labor, early childhood, the aging, the blind and physically handicapped, and the institutionalized. Specific objectives and action steps are specified, some measurable and some not. For example:

Objective: Increase the ratio of blind and physically handicapped patrons by at least 10%, and develop a collection of at least 500 titles of local Spanish and Indian material on cassette.

Funds will be sought for special programs to serve the aging, with emphasis on problems of linguistic barriers, physical and mental health problems.

Developing standards for service in an essentially local and unique situation--i.e., the rural poor in West Virginia, the non-English speaking blind patrons in New Mexico--present special difficulties. Many public library professionals now seem to be more concerned with the setting of goals than with the measuring of progress.

Coordinating Library Services

Certainly the library systems approach to providing services is not new; the ALA has stressed it since 1956: "This cooperative approach on the part of libraries is the most important single recommendation of this document." 2/ The 1966 ALA Standards continued to emphasize the building up of a pool of resources and services to be accessible to many communities of users.

The states are increasingly turning to the network concept to increase service in a time of steadily rising costs. The Michigan Department of Education observed: "Library materials are far too expensive to expect any local library or any university library, no matter whether it serves a thousand people, a million people, or a student clientele of forty thousand, to provide for all of the needs of the patrons who will use that facility. It is only when the state establishes a completely new network and new regional system of libraries that resources can be made

2/ Public Library Service: A Guide to Evaluation, with Minimum Standards, Chicago, ALA 1956 p. 7

available to meet the total library needs of all Michigan residents." 3/

The organization of libraries and systems is evolving in many states toward more comprehensive and integrated state-wide service. Systems--a central resource library and regional branches--can and do coexist with little inter-system communication and support. Current information needs point to the desirability of a more unified network, connecting all types of libraries in a state. Of course, specialized information networks already link many States together. Since an important function of public libraries is to support education at all levels, it seems wasteful and illogical for them to operate so independently as to be isolated from school and academic libraries, yet traditional governance fosters such separation. Networks can be organized as a second level of regional library service which involves and serves all library systems and libraries--at least public, public school and academic--through geographical service areas. This kind of interlinking has weighty implications for future development. It will mean shared services using technical innovations such as cataloging and processing centers, as well as exchanges of resources. Means for shared financing, to provide stability and equity to all members, will have to evolve. Reluctance to confront such complications probably tends to deter network development beyond the level of a shared teletype in many areas and states at present. Innovative examples of cooperation have been achieved with federal funds, whereby libraries could avoid or at least defer the difficult problem of devising long term equitable funding. Since federal funds for library support have in recent years diminished, this option may be less available.

3/ Structure and Financing of Libraries in Michigan, Michigan Department of Education.

Two approaches to standards for coordinated networks or systems are possible. The first is to plan for increasing cooperation, but to maintain separate standards for different types of libraries. A more radical departure from tradition would be to design standards for the network rather than the components. It would involve re-evaluating the roles of all the member institutions in terms of all the citizens of the state and might ultimately yield standards more relevant to people and their information needs, and more flexible and responsive to the environment, than current standards. With the exception of a few tentative moves in this direction, the states have not attempted to design such standards.

Many states see need both for different types of libraries with distinct clientele and service goals, and for interlibrary cooperation. Maryland, one of a number of states carrying out long range planning, is trying to strike a balance between independent libraries and network service. "The philosophies and functions of the different types of libraries remain distinct, but neither functions, clientele, nor holdings in collections are mutually exclusive...Inter-institutional cooperation and network systems will provide flexibility, greater options to library users and wider access to specialized resources. The bulk of all library service (90 to 95%) will be met from the local collections of the individual types of libraries." 4/ This statement illustrates the perhaps understandable ambivalence felt in the profession over the inevitable development of large information networks. The network means that many librarians must become experts of a different kind; it will no longer be possible to be very familiar with the entire range of resources available to the patron.

4/ 1976-1980 Master Plan for the Development of Library Services in the State of Maryland.

Despite the respect accorded to independent libraries, the Maryland Master Plan addresses cooperative library services at length. Cooperation now is taking place through such activities as a union catalog of holdings in a public library system and a community college library, interlibrary loans, sharing of resources, client referral, coordinated school/public library facility planning, joint periodical collections on microfilm, cooperative delivery services to facilitate the movement of materials between school and public libraries. The Master Plan envisages a state network which would share and build up resources in a systematic way.

The central thrust of this plan is to expand the interlibrary loan function of the network. The State Library Resource Center is already linked by teletype network to the state's county public libraries and one institution of higher learning. Improving the delivery system requires 1) identifying the location of needed materials, 2) referring unfilled requests, 3) building up collections in regional centers, 4) developing a union list of serials and holdings in specialized subject areas, and 5) providing access to national data banks such as ERIC or the New York Times Index. Support services between libraries is another element of the state network: for example, establishing one comprehensive data bank for a union catalog of holdings in Maryland academic libraries.

Another example of a state-wide network is the Georgia Library Information Network (GLIN) which coordinates resources and services including WATS lines, the union catalogue, interlibrary loans, union list of serials, bibliographic information, reference information and a clearinghouse for all requests. In 1971 GLIN made a cooperative agreement with the Southeastern Regional Medical Library Program for sharing health-science information. Another major step is membership in the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET), a shared cataloging facility.

Standards for library service designed specifically for regional networks are not yet much in evidence. Nebraska has addressed the problem of declining federal funds and consequent needs for greater coordination by defining standards for Regional TWX libraries. These are libraries in Nebraska linked by a telephone/teletype network for service purposes. The Nebraska document containing TWX library standards points out the great disparity in services provided by members of the network caused by differences in resources and staff capabilities. Needed changes are pointed out by means of both measurable standards and service goals.

A step beyond the shared resources concept is the idea of consolidating services and eliminating some of the barriers caused by traditional definitions of patron categories. North Dakota has published standards for community library service from school media centers. Although ostensibly drawn up for communities too small to provide an adequate separate library, the justification for such services applies equally well to larger communities or cities:

> The school has or plans an active and broad adult education program and takes the responsibility to provide adequate library service to meet the needs of those participating in the adult education program... The school recognizes the importance of the informal educational process and believes that the provision of library service is an essential part of this process and necessary to continuing education and lifelong learning needed to maintain an informed citizenry.

Uses and Roles of Standards, Indicators, and Recurring Statistics in Library Management and Planning

The libraries of the country are badly underfunded, as a group. This finding of the Inventory of Library Needs is mirrored by the perceptions of most library administrators.

The pervasive problem-situation calls for persuasive ways to demonstrate to the public and the public's decision-makers the needs

for library services and the corresponding resource requirements for libraries. Supporting planning would include better identification of the priorities of the library's clientele, improved ways to relate the job to be done to the resources needed to do it, and better ways to estimate the losses from failing to serve the public needs when the library is not able to fill them. Still other creative responses would be management tools to choose how best to utilize staff time and other resources, analytic guides to help select systems/techniques for library operations, and ways to report on library performance which provide accountability without misleadingly over-simplifying the library's work.

For all of these purposes, standards and statistics and cost accounting and operations research techniques can be developed. However, a series of record-keeping procedures separately designed for these different management concerns would almost inevitably be excessively time-consuming and could become self-defeating. Some constructive approaches, which in this author's judgment should be pursued concurrently, are:

a. Further development of needs-definition studies, involving participation by the clientele in considered appraisal of the scope and relative importance of different kinds of information access, and of different specific library/information services. The art of imputing marginal benefit levels to particular services deserves substantial research.

b. Use of the Indicators of Need presented by this Inventory as an initial set of yardsticks for the purpose of helping to identify relative priorities and presenting needs for public discussion. Shortfalls as compared with these Indicators are an a priori basis for specific proposals which then must be positively justified in terms of user benefits in response to tangible needs. Such practical use will likely lead to gradual improvement of the Indicators as they are tested empirically against the experience of users' perceptions of priorities.

c. Vigorous experimentation by individual libraries and systems and by associations, states, or other groups, in defining and using various "standards" or "guidelines" or "measures of effectiveness." This should include critical examination of the usefulness and

the deficiencies in existing quantitative measures, including the "Indicators of Need" defined in this Inventory. It should include similar review of qualitative standards and guidelines which have been suggested. But it should also include devising many new types of measures, some tailored to the unique mission of a particular library, and others of potentially wider applicability.

d. Many more research studies on particular library operations, to develop effective methods for individual libraries to conduct comparisons among techniques within their own unique circumstances. A by-product of such real-life studies, in addition to findings for the particular case studied, and research methods for future application, would be identifying significant cost measures or time factors which are needed for the cost-benefit or cost-effectiveness comparisons. These critical measures which are known to have decision-making importance could then be considered for incorporation in record-keeping systems.

e. Development of integrated information systems by a number of libraries of different sizes and in each category. A variety of prototype comprehensive information systems at the individual library level, implemented and used and evaluated on the basis of real-life experience, are needed. Exchange of experience and comparison of the systems as to usefulness of products and as to costs and burden of operation would provide the profession with valuable examples for replication or adaptation.

f. Participation, as a priority consideration, in the further evolution of the Federal Libraries General Information Surveys (LIBGIS) program. The core data elements in LIBGIS include resources used by libraries in reasonable detail. In this writer's view, additional data on performance and process measures is an important agenda item for the future in order to make LIBGIS most useful. Other developments will be needed, and the considered active contributions of the library community will help to select the most urgent ones.

An important contribution to progress in providing needed information services to all our people can be made by accelerated research on measuring performance. Substantial practical empirical work along lines suggested above should be subjected to probing professional review. Such innovations should also be the subject of interdisciplinary critiques: reflective joint consideration by librarians and public administrators/managers and experts from the methods disciplines of statistics, operations research,

and economics. Such activity, on a greater scale than heretofore, would almost certainly yield valuable feedback for the improvement of library planning and management practice. Positive and serious commitment by librarianship and information science to sophisticated analysis and public policy orientation might naturally lead to greater recognition by public administrators and intellectual leaders and to increased involvement in public policy analysis. These developments are compatible with a broader role for the profession and for information institutions in the society.

Appendix C. Public Library Standards Reported in 1975

A recent survey of all state librarians revealed striking differences among the levels and types of standards currently applied to public library service in the states. We obtained these standards from State Library Agencies in the fall of 1975 as an instrumental step in preparing the Inventory. The response with respect to public library standards was very high, with only two states not responding. Many state agencies also provided standards developed for academic and school libraries. Since standards are not generally updated annually, the criteria cited herein are typically out-of-date, to varying degrees. Nevertheless, comparative analysis of the documents submitted gives a view of official expectations for public library services. This cross-section also provides further insights into the state of the art of framing standards for public library service.

The standards submitted vary widely in general intent, level of specification, and level of expectation. The "standards" differ in legal authority, which we have adopted as a primary classification for analysis. Even within such categories, the goals, guidelines and gauges were designed to serve different purposes. The idea of "standards" has clearly been interpreted differently by the states. A descriptive rather than evaluative analysis is therefore appropriate.

The first category of standards includes those with statutory authority: rules and requirements enacted by state legislatures or library commissions, usually for the purpose of setting criteria for qualifying for state aid.

Eight states including Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, South Dakota, and Vermont reported such requirements. Such standards are quantitative and tend to be briefer and more limited in scope than other types of standards. By and large, statutory requirements are not as exacting as other types of standards, as illustrated by the exhibits showing quantitative ranges for each category.

A second type of standard is defined by the state professional library association. In many states, the standards are prepared by a standards or development committee of the state association. Thirteen states submitted association standards, including Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, and Wyoming.

A third category is that of standards defined by the state library agency or an advisory council working for the state agency. Eleven states represented here are Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wisconsin. There is great variation within this group; some standards have the force of administrative regulations, while others are voluntary or recommended standards.

Finally, four states submitted long range programs and goals for library development, in lieu of specific standards. The reports are more detailed, tailored to the unique situation of the particular states. They tend to be less quantitative as far as the traditional categories for measurement are concerned, and are not included on the exhibits in this Appendix.

The four states which provided long range development programs are Arizona, Georgia, New Mexico, and West Virginia. All states have long term master plans which incorporate some standards.

Seven states responded that they subscribe to national American Library Association standards (Arkansas, Arizona, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, Oregon, and Washington) and eight states have no standards for public libraries (Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Montana, Nevada, Tennessee, and Utah.)*

Within each category of standards, states differ greatly in the time period to which the standard applies. Most are now in use. Some designate graduated steps as targets to be achieved by stated future dates. For example, the Oklahoma "Public Libraries Goals for '75" set an interim standard of $4.00 per capita fiscal support for 1969 with a goal of $5.00 per capita to be reached by 1975. Vermont has adopted two separate sets of standards for the purpose of establishing eligibility for grant funds; those libraries reaching the higher standards receive a higher grant. Another approach to library goals is used in the West Virginia five year plan. The plan differentiates five levels of goals for public libraries based on the level of economic and social development of the counties. These range from attainment of ALA standards by 1977 for first order counties to a goal of providing service for the first time to fifth order counties, those having no existing library facilities--first through mobile library service shared by neighboring county, region, or State Commission, followed by encouragement and financial aid to provide one fixed library per county and advancement to fourth order status.

Another major difference between sets of standards is the treatment of needed gradations in collections and service for libraries of different size.

*New Jersey provided both administrative regulations and standards by the professional library organization. Arizona and Georgia both submitted long range library development plans while noting that they subscribe to ALA standards. No response was received from Alaska or Hawaii.

The majority of states' current standards are graded according to the population of the area served by the library, resulting in a series of standards applicable to the libraries from small to large. Many states, however, follow the approach taken by the ALA in 1967 and set standards for library systems. Typically, separate standards are provided for headquarters and for branch libraries, as in South Carolina. Another pattern is followed by Oklahoma, which sets standards for community libraries, city and town libraries, regional resource centers, and major resource libraries.

The distinction between the size of population served approach and the system approach is particularly relevant when collections are considered. The traditional approach views each library as an independent entity and sets a figure for number of volumes per population served. The system approach is more complex. Virginia, for example, sets an absolute standard for the number of volumes in a headquarters library, a range of volumes per capita for systems, and a specific figure of volumes per capita for areas of 1,000,000 or more population.

In the area of audiovisual materials, the variations in standards are largest. Although most states set no standards for these materials, a few have detailed standards. Maryland recommends up to 800 films plus access to 1500 more through the regional resource center. Minnesota's standards for accessibility of films extends up to 4200 16mm films and 18,000 films at the regional resource center. In contrast, Florida's standard for films is 500 titles or 1 per 1000 population, whichever is greater. Other examples of wide variations in quantitative standards are in the areas of personnel qualifications, personnel salaries, and the allocation of book funds by type

of book (fiction/nonfiction and adult/juvenile). In some state documents giving standards, these topics are treated in detail; in most they are barely mentioned.

The exhibits included here show the range in numerical standards found in three categories of standards--statutory requirements, professional association standards, and state agency standards. The American Library Association standards of 1967 are also included. The topics covered are per capita fiscal support, materials (books, periodicals, and audiovisual materials), hours of service and staffing patterns.

Exhibit C-1, Per Capita Fiscal Support, is complicated by the variations in dollar figures reported in state standards. Some standards cite the amount to be allocated locally to qualify for state aid. Other state standards specify a local and a state figure, and others state only a total support figure.

In Exhibits C-2 and C-3, standards relating to collections are shown. Although the range is broad (between four and one volume per capita, for instance) the variation is similar within categories. Apparently there are not overall differences in approach to setting standards between the professional associations and the state library agencies.

Exhibit C-4, Hours of Service, illustrates similarly broad ranges of variation in numerical levels of standards. A pragmatic approach, based on local needs and situations, appears to prevail.

Staffing patterns are reviewed in Exhibit C-5. Figures on the ratio of professionals to nonprofessionals are difficult to compare, since some states include "library associates" with librarians in the professional category and others do not. Differences in definition such as this to some extent explain the variations in stated staff ratio seen in the exhibit.

The nonquantitative guidelines for adequate library service which are the focus of many state standards (particularly those drafted by the state library associations) have not been discussed here. These statements of purpose reflect both the philosophical directions of the profession as a whole, and the pressing social and cultural problems within the states which are the concern of the professional public librarian. Attention to the quantifiable standards and measures here surveyed are concerned with the resources which can be used in the program directions chosen, and thus will complement the efforts of the profession to reach the larger service goals.

EXHIBIT C-1 STATE STANDARDS REPORTED IN 1975 FOR PER CAPITA FISCAL SUPPORT

Standards Category	Range of Support
I. Statutory Requirements (4 states out of 8)*	Up to $6.00 local - $2.00 local
II. Professional Association Standards (3 states out of 13)	$5.00 local plus $1.00 state - $2.00 total
III. State Agency Standards (2 states out of 11)	$6.00, 45% local - $5.00 total
IV. ALA Standards, 1967	$7.50

*The number of states in each category which have a specific standard for per capita fiscal support, and the total number, are shown in parentheses.

EXHIBIT C-2 STATE STANDARDS REPORTED IN 1975
FOR MATERIALS COLLECTIONS: BOOKS

	Standards Category	Volumes	Annual Replacement
I.	Statutory Requirements (4 states out of 8)	3-4 per capita-1 per capita	1/6-1/2 vols. per capita -500 vols. per year
II.	Professional Association Standards (11 states our of 13)	3-4 per capita-2 per capita	7-10% of collection-5% collection 1 vol. per 3-5 persons - 1 vol. per 10 persons
III.	State Agency Standards (10 states out of 11)	3-4 per capita-1 1/2 per capita	7-10% of collection - 5-10% of collection 1/8-1/2 vol./person - 1/8-1/6 vol./person
IV.	ALA Standards, 1967	2-4 per capita	1/8-1/6 vol./capita

EXHIBIT C-3 STATE STANDARDS REPORTED IN 1975
FOR MATERIALS COLLECTIONS: PERIODICALS AND AUDIOVISUAL

Standards Category	Periodicals	Audio Visual	
		Films	Recordings
I. Statutory Requirements	50-250 - 25-150 (2 states out of 8)	not specified	
II. Professional Association Standards	100-1000 - 50-75 5-150 (9 states out of 13)	min. 3000 accessible-500 (3 states out of 13)	500-5000 - 100 or 1/50 people (3 states out of 13)
III. State Agency Standards	125-500 - 50-175 1/100 persons - 1/250 persons (5 states out of 11)	1500-22,200 - 3000 accessible (3 states out of 11)	1/10 capita-1/50 3000-54000 accessible-500-3000 (3 states out of 11)
IV. ALA Standards, 1967	1/250 persons	(System)1000 or 1/1000 people	(System) 5000 or 1/50 people

EXHIBIT C-4 STATE STANDARDS REPORTED IN 1975 FOR HOURS OF SERVICE

Standards Category	Range of Hours of Service/Week
I. Statutory Requirements (8 states out of 8)	30-68 - 8-34
II. Professional Association Standards (13 States out of 13)	32-66 - 12-25
III. State Agency Standards (10 States out of 11)	20-72 - 6-65
IV. ALA Standards, 1967	45-66+ (Systems) 15-60 (Small Public Libraries)

EXHIBIT C-5 STATE STANDARDS REPORTED IN 1975
FOR STAFF SIZE

	Standards Category	Staff Size	Staff Ratio Professional/ Non professional
I.	Statutory Requirements (4 States our of 8)	1/2500 pop. - 1/5000 pop.	not specified
II.	Professional Association Standards (10 States out of 13)	1/1500 pop. - 1/2500	1/1 - 1/2
III.	State Agengy Standards (9 States out of 11)	1/1500 pop. - 1/3500	1/1 - 1/4
IV.	AIA Standards, 1967	1/2000 pop	1/3

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